The Bombay Gazette.

EXTRA EDITION.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1906.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

HOME

Court.—The King returned to London on Saturday from Lanarkshire.—The King left London for Newmarket on Tuesday. As his Majesty's motor-car was crossing the road at Hyde-park-corner, a man stepped in front of it and was knocked down, though not seriously hurt.—The King and Queen of Norway will be unable to arrive in England till November 12.

Drama.—The Virgin Goddess has been produced at the Adelphi and Robin Hood at the Lyric.

Art.—An effort is being made to raise 7,000 guineas to buy for the nation Mr. Holman Hunt's picture "The Lady of Shalott."

Ecclesiastical.—The creation of a bishopric for Shropshire is proposed.—Dr. Kirkpatrick, Master of Selvyn College Cambridge, has been appointed Dean of Ely. —The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has been taking evidence.—The Scottish Churches Commission has issued an interim report, allotting church and other buildings to the Free and United Free Churches.

Law.—Mr. Justice Buckley has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal and Mr. R. J. Parker a Judge of the High Court.—The Worcester Election Commissioners have adjourned *sine die*. In all 93 prevent are to be reported, incl ding the unseated member.—Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., bankers and agents, and the connected Madras firm of Arbuthnot and Co., have suspended payment, and Mr. P. Macfadyen has committed suicide.—The Law Courts were re-opened on Wednesday.

London.—The County Council has resolved to ask for an increase of its membership to 200, a redistribution of seats, and the eligibility of women for election.—The Postmaster-General and Mr. Long have been speaking for the Progressives and Moderates respectivly in the Borough Council election campaign.—The Metropolitan Police Commission has heard evidence from the secretary of the National Vigilance Association, who said he had met no instance in which policemen had been charged with exacting bribes from unfortunate women; and from a street book-maker, who said he had spent £200 a year in bribing policemen.

Mr. Balfour presided last week at the opening by Mr. Haldane, of the enlarged buildings of the Edinburgh University Union.—On Monday, Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, described as most preposterous the legend that he and his colleagues had entertained for an instant the idea ot devolution for Ireland. There were no compromising letters; but let their fortunate possessors, if there were any, come into the light of day.—Mr. Long, M.P., was last week the principal speaker at a Conservative meeting at Halifax.

Naval and Military.—The Admiralty have decided on important alterations in the distribution of naval strength, involving the constitution of a "Home Fleet." —At the Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League on Saturday, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle presided, and the Agent-General for New Zealand also spoke.—The Duke of Wellington on Saturday presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Lichfield.—Lord Roberts spoke in Edinburgh on Friday on national service.—The "Dreadnought's" gun trials have been very satisfactory. —Lord Tweedmouth spoke on the Navy at the Cutler's Feast in Sheffield last week.

Parliament reassembled on Tuesday. In the House of Lords, Lord Ripon announced that the Education Bill would be proceeded with, the West Riding appeal notwithstanding. The Bill for the earlier closing of Irish public houses was read a second time.—In the Commons, the Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed and the House reversed the Grand Committee's decision that if a foreign vessel was overloaded in a foreign port, our regulations should apply on her arrival here, although she might then not be overloaded. On Wednesday a number of amendments to the Plural Voting Bill were rejected by large majorities.—Supporters of the woman suffrage movement on Tuesday made a demonstration in the Outer Lobby of the House of Commons, and were removed, struggling violently, by the police. Several of them were next day bound over by a police magistrate to be of good behaviour, but refused to enter into recognizances.

Sporting.—The South African football team beat Somerset on Saturday by 14 points to nothing, and Middlesex on Wednesday by nine to nothing.—Mr. Asquith opened a golf bazaar at Dundee last week, and referred to the remarkable spread in the popularity of the game.—At Newmarket, on Wednesday, the Cambridgeshire was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Polymelus the favourite.

The Harveian oration was delivered at the Royal College of the Physicians last week by Professor Osler.

The Jubilee Celebrations of the National Temperance League opened on Sunday, when a sermon was preached by Archdeacon Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Hereford gave the presidential address on Monday. On Tuesday a convention was opened, Sir W. H. White presiding, and Sir Victor Horsley spoke, again denying the use of alcohol in medicine. At a meeting in the Mansion-house, Miss Weston, of the Naval Temperance Society, Lord Methuen, of the Army Temperance Association, and Mr. J. H. Roberts, M.P., spoke. On Wednesday, Sir J. W. Benn, M. P. presided over the convention.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier says that almost every important condition in the New Hebrides Convention, just signed, should have been amended —In Western Australia, Mr. Monger has agreed to postpone his Bill providing for a referendum on the question of secession from the Commonwealth.—A stringent Anti-Gambling Bill is before the Legislature of Victoria.

Canada.—In Independent Liberal has been elected in Quebec County, defeating the Ministerial candidate.

Newfoundland.—The American fishermen having agreed not to use purse seines to catch herring, the colonial fishermen have agreed not to fish at night. This compromise reduces the possibility of friction to a *mininum*. A bitter controversy, however, has been aroused by the action of an American Government tug.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent explains the attitude of the white colonists in reference to Asiatic immigration, in view of the withholding of the Royal Assent from a new Ordinance.—By the snapping of a rope at the Simmer East mine on Friday 23 Chinamen fell 1,000ft. and were dashed to pieces.—The President of the Chamber of Trade in Johannesbug has made a reassuring sratement as to the commercial stability of the Transvaal.—The Transvaal Nationalists had their inaugural meeting on Wednesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Great Storm has done much damage in Florida.

Japanese Children have been excluded from schools in San Francisco.

The Cabinet.—Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moody will shortly retire. Mr. Cortelyou becomes Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. G von L. Meyer Postmaster-General, Mr. O. S. Straus Secretary of Commerce and Labour, Mr. V. H. Metcalf Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Bonaparte Attorney-General. Mr. Straus will be the first Jew to hold Cabinet office in the United States.

Trusts.—An Ohio jury found the standard Oil Company guilty of conspiracy against trade in violation of the Ohio Anti-Trust law. The company is moving for a new trial.

FOREIGN,

CUBA—By last week's great storm over 100 persons were killed at Havana.

France,—The Premier M. Sarrien, having resigned, M. Clemenceau has become Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Pichon is Foreign Minister, M. Caillaux Minister of Finance, M. Briand Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, General Picquart Minister of War, M. Thomson Minister of Marine, M. Doumergue Minister of Commerce, and M, Viviani Minister of Labour, and Hygiene.—A party of London merchants have been warmly welcomed in Paris and Lyons.—An international congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic was opened in Paris on Monday, when Lord Aberden spoke; and the delegates were received on Tuesday by President Fallieres,—The German Social Democrats have sent £1,000 to help the *Humanite* in its difficulty.

Germany.—The amazing hoax perpetrated at the Kopenick has caused much discussion on the military laws which render such incidents possible. Rewards have been offered for the impostor's capture, but only his discarded uniform has been found.—The Brunswick Diet will not appoint a regent for three months, to give the Duke of Cumberland another chance of renouncing his claim to Hanover.

Persia.—The British and Russian Governments are making a joint advance of £400,000 to Persia.—Russia seems now to have agreed that Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf shall be considered a British "sphere of influence."

Russia.—M. Stolypin attaches great importance to a Ukase just issued instructing the State to remove nearly all the restrictions on peasants left untouched by the emancipation of 1861—M. Stolpin says the *Duma* will assemble on March 5. He declares, however, that parliamentarism is out of the question,—A Senatorial Ukase 'explaining" the electoral law is found to be largely a measure of disfranchisement. However a Correspondent speaks of a welcome change in the situation evinced in an abatement of repressive measures and a revulsion of feeling in favour of constitutional reforms.—A battleship was launehed on Saturday.

Obituary.—Colonel Saunderson, M.P., Admira Sir E, Fanshawe, Major-General G. Allgood, Colonel R. F. Williams, Captain C. O. Halliday, Mr. Briggs Priestly, Mr. W. Sedgwick.—*Times*.

LECTURE ON PRACTICAL VEDANDA.

AT the Cowasjee Hall, yesterday, a lecture on Vedanta was delivered by Swami Abhedananda, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.

The lecturer said that Vedanta was not a speculative philosophy, as some erroneously supposed, and that to acquire a knowledge thereof we need not leave our homes and retire to jungles and caves for meditation. It is the most sublime and comforting of all religions. In the tree of knowledge, the vedanta philosophy is its flower and religion its fruit. The word Vedanta is a compound word of *veda* and *anta*, the former meaning, wisdom, and the latter, end. Thus Vedanta may be defined "the end of wisdom" which must be the source of the phenomenal world and the knowledge of the whole universe.

What Plato calls the good, Cant, the transcedental thing, Emerson, the oversoul, are one and the same which Hindus call Vedanta. The ocean of wisdom is one and *maya* is the souree of all phenomena. *Maya* has been defined to be result of vibration of the will power of the infinite. After describing and illustrating at length the general features of Vedanta, the Swami entered into a critical examination of the two systems of philosophy, the *dwaita* and the *udwaita*, as expounded by master minds like Sankara Achariya and Ramanuja.

These systems of philosophy explain one and the same principle of Divine unity. Man is only the essence of Divinity and as that spark of *Divine* nature is found in every human being, a study of Vedanta would create in us love and respect towards our fallen creatures. The lecturer paid a tribute of praise to the great Rishis who spread this gospel of truth and exhorted on the audience the noble words of Sri Hanuman and Prahlata. Both are reported to have given to the world at large a knowledge of the idea of the inner self in man called *Atma*. Each of them said "when I think of my own Atma, I am one with God."

The lecturer denounced the institution of caste and challenged the audience to point out if there is any mention made of it in the Vedantic Philosophy. Caste is a bar to progress and the lecturer pointed out the absurdity of certain caste restrictions in Travancore which created from the audience a roar of laughter. God, he said, never made any distinction between a Brahmin and a low caste Pariah and it is a folly to suppose that the gate of Hindu Moksha or salvation is thrown open to a few high caste men only. To every creature of God, irrespective of his caste or creed, that gate is thrown open and the best way to attain the *summum bonum* of happiness is by performing good deeds. The Swami therefore advised all young men to work and to do good deeds and to carefully study the great principles of the Vedic philosophy.

The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the Swami on his highly instructive and learned address and intimated that the Swami would leave Bombay to-day for good and wished on behalf of all present, safe voyage and every success to the Swami on his great mission.

CHARGE AGAINST MOTOR BUS DRIVER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sanderson charged Thomas Bulian, a motor, bus driver with driving his vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public and with causing obstruction in a public thoroughfare.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co, Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The prosecution alleged that on the 30th October last Mr, Sanderson was driving along the Bhendi Bazar road, when he saw accused come out of Grant Road and turned into Bhendibazar road. The motor-bus driven by the accused was as the time was going at a considerable speed. There was a very heavy traffic in the street at the time and the bus was going ten to fourteen miles an hour. The bus stopped at Pydowni to alight passengers and take new ones back to Grant Road.

Mr. Francis Powell Secretary of the Western India Motor Company, deposed for the defence that accused was selected in England for his experience as a motor driver and was engaged especially by the Company to run their motor-bus, The maximum speed of the bus was only 12 miles an hour. Mr. Powell himself had driven a bus and was of opinion these vehicles were very easy to control. The Company was licensed to run their bus in that route and the places where the bus was to be stopped were fixed by the Commissioner of Police, at the time of granting the licence.

In answer to a question from the Bench, Mr. Powell said that a motor-bus going twelve miles an hour could be pulled up within two to three yards.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment remarked that Superintendent Sanderson could not definitely state at what rate the bus was going. It was not shown in evidence that any person on the road was in any particular danger on account of the speed at which the motor-bus was running. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the Court did not hold that the bus was driven at a speed dangerous to the public, nor did the stoppage of the bus at Pydowni cause obstruction. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

ADMINISTRATION OF HINDU CHARITIES.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr Justice Dinshah Davar, the matter of the Advocate General against Ranchhoddas Vandravandas and others, was called on. Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Padshah and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, and by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants, respectively.

Mr. Bahadurji said the third defendant was dead. The suit had been filed by the Advocate-General, at the instance of the parties, in reference to the administration of certain charities. By an order of June 19th 1902, the Commissioner of the High Court was ordered to look into the accounts, and to frame a scheme; that officer had submitted a report dated 9th October, and so far as the scheme was concerned, it appeared to have been consented to by both parties; while the accounts filed in another suit were, after the withdrawal of objections and surcharges, which were at one time urged, accepted as correct for the purposes of the present suit. In these circumstances, the report came before his Lordship for confirmation.

His Lordship said that, according to the referring-order, the scheme should have been first approved of by the Advocate-General, and then submitted to the Court for sanction.

Mr. Bahadurji said that this provision was not complied with, because the Advocate-General happened to be out of Bombay at the time.

Mr. Justice Davar said he would adjourn the matter.

Mr. Strangman asked for costs: plaintiff's relators had brought his client into Court, and they were to blame.

Mr. Padshah said his client drew the attention of the other side so far back as August last, that the scheme should first be approved of by the Advocate-General before it was brought into Court.

Mr. Strangman: Any way, my Lord, it was not set down on the board by consent of parties.

Mr. Bahadurji: It was set down by the Prothonotary of the Court of his own motion in the usual way.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight. Relators to pay plaintiff's costs: costs of defendants 1 and 2 to be costs in the cause,

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SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
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KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th „
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th „
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th „
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KAYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	.....	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,
MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintain uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of SILK BLOUSES, SILK UNDERSKIRTS, EVENING DRESSES, PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS, LACES, HATS, &c., all of which are being sold off at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON!
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIME STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

A Bigman always feel small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO. ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

English Made JEWELLERY	Up-To-Date.
English Made WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
English Made CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
English Made SILVER-PLATE	Up-To-Date.
English Made ELECTRO-PLATE	Up-To-Date.

THESE ARE OUR SPECIALITIES.

Write for our New Catalogue of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, [illegible], abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, [illegible], [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles [illegible]

SUFFERERS' TALISMAN.

"ZAM-ZAM"	Is the only unfailing remedy for Cholera; Colic; Cramp; Flatulence; Dyspepsia; Lassitude. Almost instantaneous in its effect. Is an enduring, powerful, stimulant; Yet does not excite the vascular and nervous systems.
"ZAM-ZAM."	It assists oxidation; keeps up the animal heat: stimulates circulation; and supports the exhausted state of the system.
ZAM-ZAM"	Is a great Germicide: is a safeguard against Epidemics of Cholera; Measels; Plague; Fleas and other insects are killed by its smell.
"ZAM-ZAM."	The only Deodorizer. Purifies the air. It forms the best Disinfectant to be sprinkled in sick-rooms; subsides stink.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is a cure for Dipsomania (drunkenness): a certain remedy for Sea-sickness.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is the unrivalled Embrocation for Sprains; Muscular Pains; Strains etc.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is an antiseptic Mouth-Wash; kills fetid smell; arrests decay; sweetens the breath; and imparts sensation of freshness. Is an antiseptic Eau de Cologne, the best Refrigerant ever found. Absorbs heat marvellously.

See the trade-mark of a wading bird,
Per Bot. ans. 8: and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
ZOOMA MUSJID—BOMBAY.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER!"
(KEATS).

WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME ARTISTIC AT MODERATE COST!

MINTON'S DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES

Always Charm the Eye and Cheer the Beholder with a sense of the Beautiful

EXQUISITE DESIGNS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Prices from Rs. 5 per Sq. Yd.
FREE ESTIMATES FOR LAYING COMPLETE.
INSIST ON MINTON'S.
THE ONLY TILE THAT DOES NOT CRACK OR CRAZE.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3042.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY 12th NOVEMBER at 9-30 P.M.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
Prof. GROSSI the MARVEL
AND
Mme. ROUX

The most curious Phenomenon of the Will.

Illusion, Suggestions, Fascinations, Telepathy.—Mind-Reader and the most wonderful Conjuror and Illusionist in the World.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

MOTOR CARS ARRIVING

The Bombay Motor Car Company beg to announce the arrival of large shipments of Motor Cars in anticipation of the demand during the cold weather. The following list will enable would-be purchasers to see what patterns are available :—

THIS WEEK.

S. S. DOMINICO BALDUINO—
  12/16 Fiat Phaeton de Luxe.
  16/24 Royal Fiat.
S. S. AUSTRALIA—
  10/12 Argyll Tonneau.
  10/12 Argyll Phaeton.
  14/16 Four Cylinder Argyll.
S. S. CIRCASSIA—
  14/16 Four Cylinder Argyll.
S. S. NEUENFELS—
  Another Batch 8 H.P. De Dions.
  15 H.P. De Dion Landaulette.
S. S. VILLE DE CIOTAT—
  12 H.P. De Dion Touring Wagonette.

NEXT WEEK.

S. S. EGYPT—
  8 H.P. De Dions.
S. S. ARCADIA—
  12 H.P. De Dions.
S. S. REICHENFELS—
  10 H.P. Darracqs

Full Particulars and Prices on application.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, and following days, commencing at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 12th November.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale ; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Store-keeper.

W. CHANDLER.
Offg. Director, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1906.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

WILL be glad to ASSIST members of the SERVICES who are temporarily affected by the suspension of

Messrs. BINNY & Co.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
For 1907,
EACH DIARY HAS INSURANCE COUPON FOR £500

LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS AND ANNUALS.

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

	Rs.	a.
Pears Annual	0	8
Graphic	1	0
Illustrated London News	1	0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic	1	0
Black and White	1	0
Ladies' Pictorial	1	0
Queen	1	0
"Daily Mail" Year Book 1907	1	5
Whitaker's Almanac Paper Cover	0	14
" " Enlarged Edition, Cloth Binding with Leather Back	2	3
Whitaker's Peerage, 1907	2	10
Hazell's Annual, 1907	3	1

NEW CHILDREN'S ANNUALS AND TOY BOOKS NOW ON HAND.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, on the 14th instant at 1 p. m., at his Office in the Town Hall, the Collector of Bombay will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the RIGHT of QUARRYING on Bhoiwada Hill for a period of 20 years.

Terms of the Sale can be seen at the Collector's Office.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
8TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai Navajbai, widow of Hormusji Pestonji Darji, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Administratrix of the property and credits of the said Hormusji Pestonji Darji, deceased, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our Client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-three and three-ninth Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 190, New No. 5049. Old Survey No 1257, and New Survey No. 9397, and bounded on the East by the Nanabhoy Lane aforesaid, on the West partly by Sir D. M. Petit's Office and partly by Dadyseth's Agiary, on the North by another house of two compartments belonging to the vendor contracted to be sold to Bai Putlibai, wife of Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji Mulla, and on the South by Sir D. M. Petit's office, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1391, and Street No. 14, and were formerly in the occupation of Hormusji Pestonji Darji and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his administratrix.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1906.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are prepared to receive Tenders for Filling Work and the erection of Buildings in connection with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.'s new Bulk Oil Depot, at Sewri.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and specification, at the offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1906.

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST : C. E.,
SIRDARS BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

THE UNION MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AS resolved at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 1st November, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 14th November, 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 31st ultimo on the production of their Share Certificates.

VITHALDAS GOPALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

HARBOUR FERRIES.

ELEPHANTA.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in addition to the Daily Morning Service A SPECIAL STEAMER leaves BOMBAY for ELEPHANTA every FRIDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Four o'clock returning from Elephanta at 6-30. The Steamer will also touch at Uran both going and returning.

SINGLE FARES 1st. Class Re. 1-0-0. 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd. Class As. 2.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. BOMBAY S. N. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY, 5TH. November, 1906.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, CARRIAGE PAIRS and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
BOMBAY STABLE COMPANY,
BYCULLA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

"JUST OUT" BOOKS.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : The History, Scenery and Great Game in Manica and Sofala. By R. C. F. Maugham. With map and 32 full page illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Bombay mails of 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/8	=	—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	95 1-2	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	—	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 9/16	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 7/8	—	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 13/16	—	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	71 1/4	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·24 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·52 3/4	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·85 3/4	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/4	—	+ 3/4
7 day market loans	5 3/8	—	+ 1/4

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 5/8 Oct.-Nov. done.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3/4 — 1/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	5·63 + 1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-2
Sold on speculation and for Export	800
Imports	27,000
Futures closed	quiet

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31	5·31	5·32
+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5·34	5·37	5·39
+ 8	+ 9	+ 8
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·41	5·43	5·45
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	49,000
Do. last year	59,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do. Continent	8,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·30 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·83 + 22 *
Do. month of March	10·08 + 24

* Advanced owing to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7/8
Futures, month of Dec	9 91 + 23
Do. month of Jan	9 98 + 23
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8 Nov :

Cotton	2,220 bales.
Wheat	11,806 cwts.
Linseed	3,115 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	218 "
Gingellyseed	12,830 "
Poppyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	110 "
Castorseed	783 "
Rice	5,290 "
Myrabollams	598 "
Cottonseed	2,585 "
Mowraseed	809 "
Gram	689 "
Joowar	1,890 "
Maize	32 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 12,59,360.
Gold coin Rs. 97,500.
Ex s. s. "Egypt" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

All crop reports during the past week are satisfactory as fine clear weather is being experienced for the Kharif harvest. Cotton is now arriving freely in the Khandesh and Berar districts, and the arrivals into Bombay show a very good quality both as regards color and staple. From Broach and Dhollera districts reports to hand are distinctly good.

The London Bank rate remains at 6 per cent, and our stirling exchange market shows signs of hardening. The supply of Council Bills is still limited to Forty lakhs weekly, and it is fully anticipated that money will shortly be in strong demand locally and in Calcutta. In the meantime, however, Banks are amply supplied, so it may be a few weeks before any squeeze is felt.

With prospects of full crops in the coming season the recent high prices for cotton are declining, and it seems probable that as supplies increase and weigh on the market, a still lower scale of values may be ruling later on. The position of the yarn market in China and locally is far from satisfactoy as stocks are mounting up rapidly due to the enormous outturn of the mills, and the reduction in the offtake in China. The outlook is therefore not so rosey as it has been hitherto for the spinning mills. The weaving mills, however, have an ample demand in India for their production. With regard to the raw material, big sales have lately been made in Japan and Europe at prices which now show a large margin of profit to sellers but the demand has fallen off and the bulk of the forward business in the Cotton market during the week has consisted of resales by export houses to the bazaar dealers, the latter securing profits on their previous sales.

COTTON.

A further decline has taken place in the governing markets since our last mail report, and heavy receipts continue to pour into the U.-S. ports. The quantity brought into sight last week, 630,000 bales, is a record. We learn that private estimates are increasing to coincide with the estimate of Messrs. Neil Bros. telegraphed last week, and we understand that the American crop has not suffered so much in quantity as in quality owing to the unseasonable weather of last month. The scare then engineered by the Bulls was certainly very successful from their point of view, but the after movements of the crop show that receipts were only delayed by the rains, and that the actual crop harvested is very much larger than the trade was then led to believe. Fine weather has apparently succeeded the rains of last month, and an open fall has probably added considerably to the total outturn of the season. It is generally reported, however, that the quality is not up to the mark, and we may anticipate a good demand for the white stapled East Indian cotton for mixing purposes in Europe.

The following are our usual daily closing quotations for Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November 2nd.	5·80	10·40
" 3rd.	5·70	10·30
" 5th.	5·72	10·30
" 6th.	5·65	closed
" 7th.	5·62	10·20
" 8th.	5·63	10·30

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures : Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November 2nd.	5·43	9·87
" 3rd.	5·34	9·83
" 5th.	5·34	9·70
" 6h.	5·23	closed
" 7th.	5·22	9·61
" 8th.	5·21	9·83

In New Orleans the *price* of Spot has come down to 9 7/8 and so long as receipts continue to pour into the ports as they are at present, the spot price is not likely to improve to any great extent.

In our local market quotations gave way some Rs. 5 to 6 since last mail report following home advices. The chief feature of the week has been the sales by export houses, to the bazaar, as our prices are above the parity of rates ruling in other markets. Receipts from upcountry are increasing and there was a fair demand for ready arrivals from Mills and exporters at declining rates. There is a fairly steady tone in our market at the decline accentuated by the private advices telegraphed from Liverpool that a reaction is due after the considerable fall of the past few weeks. It may be that the Bears will come in to cover their short sales and cause a temporary advance, but so long as supplies are forthcoming on the present scale, a permanent reaction seems improbable. Trade, however, is still brisk in Lancashire, and any falling off in the receipts of the American crop may give another spurt to the market, which is certain to react favourably on holders of stock here.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	1,497	5,251	184
Central India	289	2,219	209
Barsee and Nugger	808	2,109	156
Berars	608	5,034	4,011
Central Provinces	233	2,450	1,340
Total Oomras	3,435	17,063	5,930
Dhollera	486	5,535	2,702
Broach	439	844	73
Compta and Dharwar	369	2,892	3,224
Westerns	785	2,541	113
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	10,991	31,469	39,686
Bengals, Rajputana	259	857	346
Sind	141	1,612	119
Persian	136	205	490
American	280	1,187	2,574
Egyptian	132	132	47
Other Sorts	Nil.	17	4
Total	17,453	61,354	55,308

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	17,453
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Nov.	64,354
Shipments for the week to Europe	16,435
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,629
Total	18,064
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 8th Nov.	
Europe	81,577
Japan	17,283
China	800
Coast Ports	10,156
Total	109,816
Afloat in harbour for Europe	1,273
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	4,152

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	22,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·38	5·38	5·39
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·42	5·44	5·47
plus 6	plus 7	plus 8
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·49	5·51	5·54
plus 8	plus 8	plus 9

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	191	181	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G (Ry terms).	194	186	..	25 Nov
Do (M.-G.)	193	185	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	213	2·7	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	208	201	—	do
Julgaum (M-G)	210	203	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) Karanja do (M-G) Akola do (M-G)	214	208	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	223	217	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	227	221	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	257	...	242	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	208	202	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	196	188	...	9 Nov
Do.	194	186	...	do
Do	193	195	..	25 Jan.

Quotations have advanced to-day some Rs. 3 to 4 following the better advices received from home markets.

SEED AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—During the last week a fair amount of business has passed and prices are stiff. We quote ready Rs. 7-9-0, December Rs. 8, and April-May Rs. 7-8-0.

RAPE-SEED.—Market easier owing to less demand from Home and holders anxious to sell ready. We quote ready Rs. 9-2-0. Brown Cawnpore, and Rs. 9-12-0 Yellow Guzrat. New Crop account's are very good and if no frost, a bumper crop is anticipated. Dealers are offering to sell freely but exporters are out of the Market.

POPPY SEED.—Ready Market is very firm and prices show upward tendency. A fair amount of business has been done both ready and forward. We quote ready Rs. 9-11-0 B. T. and Rs. 8-7-5 April-May, Rail Terms.

CASTOR-SEED.—Market strong and advancing owing to improved demand from home. We quote ready Madras Rs. 44 and Rs. 36 April-May.

COTTON-SEED.—Market steady at Rs. 20 December-January, and Rs. 19/12 February-March.

GROUND-NUTS.—Market steady, we quote ready Rs. 40.

MOWRA SEED.—Exporters had to pay extreme prices to complete shipments. Stocks are very limited. We quote Rs. 7 ready B. T.

GINGELLY SEED.—Market was very firm during the early part of the week, but free arrivals have checked the advance and prices show downward tendency. We quote :—

White Havri Rs. 49 1/2 to 51.
Bold white 85 per cent. Rs. 46, per cent. Rs. 45, 50 per cent. 44.
Delhi Beawar Black, Rs. 43.
Black Katni Rs. 41 1/2 to Rs. 42.

WHEAT—There is nothing doing beyond some transactions in white Delhi wheat amongst Native Merchants for April-May at Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 4-9-6 per cwt. Local Mills are out of the Market for present requirements.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	45,091 cwts.
Linseed	19,169 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	3,064 "
Gingellyseed	100,750 "
Poppyseed	2,182 "
Groundnuts	1,473 "
Castorseed	6,853 "
Rice	35,009 "
Myrabollams	5,059 "
Cottonseed	21,663 "
Mowraseed	3,514 "
Gram	6,496 "
Joowar	15,957 "
Maize	392 "

FREIGHT.

The market is steady especially for near shipment. For forward, however, there is a slightly easier tendency. For November Antwerp was booked at 13s. 6d., Hamburg at 13*s*. 6*d*. to 14*s*. for cotton, and Hull at 13*s*. 6d. For December bookings are reported for Antwerp at 13*s*., Hamburg and Marseilles at 13*s*. 9*d*. For January 13*s*. 6*d*. February to May 13*s*. 9*d*. single ports, open ports being quoted 6 extra.

The fixtures reported include the Steamer "Durban" November-December loading *via*. Karachi at 14*s*., and the Steamer "Singapore" January at 13*s*. 3*d*. 2 p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England	since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	12th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	11th Oct.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	18th Sept.	5 do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	8,16,328	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	55,12,654	Increase
Sundries	"	51,241	do

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,68,754	do
Other Authorized Securities	"	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	"	2,02,948	Decrease
Loans do.	"	19,06,015	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	13,93,288	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	1,39,788	do
Sundries	"	29,219	Increase
Cash	"	29,12,322	do

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 23 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 2 3/4 lakhs. Official rates are unchanged in the three Presidency Banks. The tone of the money market is steady with a demand for short fixed deposits at 4 per cent. per annum for one or two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 40,20,000. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday forty lakhs was again put up for tender of which thirty lakhs was allotted in bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and ten lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. showing an advance of one thirty-second over last week. At these rates tenderers received 21 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at forty lakhs.

The mail of the 26th October brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	37,60,000
Bombay	"	8,60,000
Madras	"	6,40,000
Total	Rs.	52,60,000

The mail of the 2nd November brings £30,000 silver, and £1,20,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,50,000
Bombay	"	10,70,000
Madras	"	10,20,000
Total	Rs.	32,40,000

The mail of the 9th November brings £120,000 gold to Bombay £210,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,40,000
Bombay	"	2,40,000
Madras	"	8,30,000
Total	Rs.	30,10,000

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week things were brisk and large lines of Bills were placed for near delivery at 1/4s. 11/32d. and equally large lines refused. Since the Market rose to 1/4s. 3/8d. matters have been much quieter. However Calcutta is busy again and no doubt will keep this Market supplied with its surplus. Bombay business is singularly dull but the Bombay Season has not yet commenced. After the turn of the year a much larger supply of Bills and a much better demand for remittance may reasonably be looked for. At present remitters cannot be tempted by anything the Banks can afford to give. The stringency in the London money Market shows no sign of abating. We quote 3 Mst. Bills ready and forward 1/4s 3/8d and 6 Mst. 1-4 9/16.

Bank Demand 1-4 1/16 November
Bank do. 1-4 3/32 December
Bank do. 1-4 1/8 January-February

EXCHANGE.—Tone. Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d 1/32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3/8d
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	168
Shanghai 30 do. do.	230
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The tone of the market was quiet throughout the week with only a small business passing in the bazaar. The feeling is bearish in view of the anticipated high rates in the money market for trade purposes when the crops begin to move freely. We quote at the close as under :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash		Rs. 96-12
2nd settlement 20th November		96-12
3 per cent cash		85-0
	Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103 0
4 per cent " "	1938	103 0
4 per cent " "	1932	103 0
4 per cent " "	1965	103 0
4½ per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102 8
5 per cent "	1946	102 8
5 per cent "	Tansa	119 0
5 per cent "	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102 8
4 per cent "	1964-65	102 8

BULLION.

During the week there has been a rise of 1/4d. in the price of silver in London. Locally the market is very steady and has advanced to Rs. 83-10 for December and January settlements, while for ready Rs. 83-4 is quoted. A large business is passing in the bazaar. The up-country demand is small owing to high price. There is a large stock of ready silver in Bombay.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	23 15 0
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 9
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83 4 0
Do. 1st settlement	83 10 0
Do. 2nd do	83 10 0

PIECE GOODS.

The market is generally quiet with quotations for the most part unchanged. Clearances during the interval have been fairly good. There is some enquiry for forward delivery but the higher rates asked by manufacturers checks business.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	1,09,000	53,000	2,900
Hongkong		No telegram.	

The local market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Prices are firm, especially for Yellow Metal. A small fresh business has been put through by dealers, who are selling fair quantities in the bazaar.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is firm but high prices check business, and there is little doing. Corrugated iron and steel hoops are very quiet. Prices are unchanged.

COALS.

The market is quiet. Small sales are reported of Dutton's Welsh Hartley November shipment at Rs. 15 and of South Yorkshire at Rs. 1512-12-0.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the prices in most of the companies have not improved since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,450. Bank of India Limited shares have declined to Re. 1 premium. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 780. Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,990. Crescents at Rs. 126 1/4. Colaba Land and Mill Shares have ruled at an about Rs. 1,020. Currimbhais have declined to Rs. 1,460. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 550. Centuries at Rs. 2,000. Davids are unchanged at Rs. 440, Empress at Rs. 515, Framji Petits at Rs. 1,310, Jamshed have declined to Rs. 190, Lakhmidas to Rs. 710, Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,200 ; Kohinoors to Rs. 730. Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs 3,550. Morarji are unchanged at Rs. 2,700, Sholahpurs are steady at Rs. 3,575, Queen at Rs. 1,180. Standard have changed hands at Rs. 1,310. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,520. New City of Bombay Mills shares are unchanged at Rs. 680. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 330. Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 137. Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 750. Treachers at Rs. 535, Kemps are weak at Rs. 210 : Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 412 1/2, In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 600; New Berars at Rs. 505, Indian Cotton at Rs. 1.32 1/2, Volkarts at Rs. 1,040, In Railway Companies Tapti-Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 482 1/2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 545. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SPORTSMEN in the forests near Brest came upon a girl of nine, who told them she had been living in the woods for weeks. She had made herself a bed of leaves in a cave, and berries and nuts were her food. The little child had lived at Frauquille, and ran away from home because she was maltreated. Her right arm had been broken, and having received no medical treatment, had grown crooked. The sportsmen tried to persuade her to go with them, but she became frightened, and, running away into the woods, disappeared.

IF THIS HAD NOT OCCURRED
in Bombay, our Readers might Doubt it.

The statement given below was made by Dr. Syed Shamsuddin Illmuddin, of the Kolsa Mohalla Dispensary, Pydhowni. If the same statement had been made by some one in another town or country, it might of course be true, but we would never know, because we couldn't prove it. But we can prove Dr. Shamsuddin's statement, because we can see him any day and ask him. He says:—"I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on patients and after a fair trial they were completely cured. I can say with certainty that they are a valuable remedy in Kidney Diseases. To those afflicted for a long time with such complaints they are an invaluable remedy."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of purely vegetable medical agents in a combination, best adapted to the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary, and Bladder affections, and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by all medicine dealers, Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8 : or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Be sure you ask for Doan's the kind Dr. Shamsuddin endorses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—Oct 11, at Cobham, Kent, wife of Charles M Baker, Indian Civil Service of a son.

SCOTT—Oct 16, at Lasborough, wife of Major R A Scott of a son.

SCRIMGEOUR—Oct 17, at Ingleside, Wood Street, Bognor, wife of Rev J C Scrimgeour, Calcutta of a daughter.

SHERBROOKE—Oct 19, at The Vicarage, Sturminster Newton Dorset, wife of Capt N H C Sherbrooke, Royal Field Art of a daughter

WARNER Oct 21, at 6 Berkeley Square, London, wife of Major W W Warner, 30th Lancers Gordon's Horse of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CURZON—DEWDNEY—Oct 15, at Nice, Hon. Wyndham Curzon to Laura, daughter of the late Henry Dewdney, of Haredon, Devon.

IRVINE—MCGANN—October 23, at the Oratory, Brompton, by the Revd. Father Cruise Francis Duncan Irvine, Captain Royal Engineers, elder son of Mr Duncan Irvine, I C S retired, to Emily Marion, only daughter of Colonel T J McGann, IMS retired and Mrs McGann.

MCLACHLAN—PILKINGTON—Oct 17, at St George's Hanover Square, Capt Charles McLachlan, 18th PWO Hussars to Olive, daughter of Frederick C Pilkington, Esq, DL.

MULLER—BERKELEY—Oct 4, at Hong Kong, Capt G F Muller, Royal Marine Light Inf, to Katharine Margaret, daughter of Sir H S Berkeley, K C, Attorney-General of Hong Kong.

DEATHS.

ALLGOOD—Oct 18, at Blinburn, Northumberland, Major-Gen George Allgood CB, late Indian Army aged 78.

ATKINSON—Oct 13, at Meffat, Capt T Atkinson late of the Royal Scots, aged 65,

COCHRANE—Oct 17, at Cairntoigh, Banchory, Commander Thomas Erskine Cochrane, R N, son of the late Col W M Cochrane, 64 Cadogan Place, London, aged 57.

FANSHAWE—Oct 21, at 74 Cromwell Road, S W, Admiral Sir Edward Gennys Fanshawe, G B, aged 91.

SAUNDERSON—Oct 21, at Castle Saunderson, Col the Right Hon Edward Saunderson, M P, aged 69.

WILLIAMS—Oct 10, at 49 Castle Street, Reading, Robert Frederick Williams, late colonel 1st Grenadiers, Bombay Native Inf. aged 75.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—November 3, at 227/2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. J. A. Black, I.M.S., of a son.

DILLON—November 5, at Balaclava, Coonoor, the wife of T. P Dillon, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

HANMER—November 5, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain Hanmer, 21st Cavalry, of a son.

PAUL—October 31, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R. S. Paul, S. W. Militia, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—FOX—November 3, at the Seminary Chapel, Alleppey, by the Rev. Father Pelly, Ernest J. Smith to Maud Catherine Fox.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4 m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 24m. ; High water, 5-8m., 5-36a. ; Low water, 0-34m., 11-40a.

Chhoi Silk Mill Company, 137 Hornby Road, 3 p. m. (B. T.)

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Telegraph Committee to visit division Superintendents' Offices, etc.

Bombay Graduates' Association, Mr. D. E. Wacha's lecture, Presidency Association's Rooms, 5-30 p. m. (B. T.)

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 6-24m., 7-10a. Low water, 1-33a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Bombay Marue" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. on 10th instead of at 12 noon the same day, Parcel mail for Japan close at 9-30 a. m. on 10th.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. On the Appellate Side, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Beaman sat in one of the Courts ; and Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Heaton in the other. On the Original Side, the three division Courts were presided over respectively by Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar. This being the first day when Mr. Justice Davar took his seat on the Bench, his Court was crowded at the commencement of business by a large number of members of the Bar, Solicitors and others.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st.-Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	The Rustic Bridge	E Rogers
Duet for Cornet and Euphonion Solo	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	Captain Therese	Planquette
Aria for Clarinet Solo	I Martiri	Donizette
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Hartmann
Fantasia	On Popular Ballads	Kappey
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day.—

Troop	Toledo	Ord Hume
Selection	The Shop Girl	Monckton
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel
Selection	Floradora	Stuart
Valse	The Old Belfry	Phelps
Govotte	Theodora	Le Thiere
Morceau Mignon	Salut D'Amour	Elgar

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's European String Band will play the following programme of Music at W. B. Green & Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March	La Maichiche	Borel Clere
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Violin Solo	Hejre Kati (Soloist Mr. Salzinger)	Hubay
Valse	Lustige Bruder	Vollstedt
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Stuart
Romance	Chant Sans Paroles	Tschaikowsky
Valse	Noux Deux	Germaine
Two Step	Karama	Grey

MUSIC AT GREEN'S—The Indian Hotels Co's European String Band will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green & Co, Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, (Sunday) from 9 to 11 p.m.—

March	Venetian	Eilenberg
Cornet Solo	Lost Chord (Soloist Mr. G. Rielly).	Sullivan
Overture	Si J'etais Roi	Adam
Intermezzo	Cavelliera Rusticana	Mascagni
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Orion	Lotter
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	De Yrader
Csardao	Lasen e Frisen	Zaverial

THE B V R CADET BAND.—By kind arrangement of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Cadet Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6 o'clock.

March	Camp Life	Franz
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Barn Dance	Happy Darkies	Godfrey
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Idyl	Evening Bells	Eilenberg
Galop	From House to House	Faust

INFRINGEMENT OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Dulpatchand, Dayachand a dealer in bar soap was charged at the instance of Mr. Baraclough of Messrs. Graham and Co. with infringement of Merchandise Marks Act in respect to Gossage's bar-soap of which Messrs. Graham and Co. are the agents in Bombay. Mr. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen apppeared for the prosecution while Mr. Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 350, and ordered, that in addition to the fine, he should pay to the complainant a sum of Rs. 250 as costs.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, all the Government and Merchant vessels in the port were decorated with flags and at night the warships were illuminated. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Castle flag staff ; the principal buildings in Hornby Road and Rampart Row were decorated with flags and all the Foreign Consulates had their flags flying. Royal Salutes from H. M. S. *Hermes*, *Perseus* and *Fox*, and from the Saluting Battery were fired at noon in honour of the occasion.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

Office Held up.

TROOPS DEMAND THEIR PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 7.

THE HIGH COURT.

In response to the request of the Government, Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad relinquished the remaining fortnight of the two and half months' leave he had obtained, and returning yesterday afternoon from Northern India, resumed his duties on the Bench this morning, and reported himself to Government accordingly. As he is the Senior Puisne Judge, he will also look after the work of the Chief Justice. It is expected that Moulvie Afzul Husain Saheb, the permanent Chief Justice, will apply for leave for a period of three months. It is not, however, known whether the Bakshi Saheb will be formally appointed to act as Chief Justice or whether he will act as Judicial Secretary in place of Nawab Surbulan Jung, Bahadur, who, it is rumoured, is to act as Chief Justice, in which event other important changes will occur in the Judicial Department. All the arrangements are expected, however, to be made before the *Ramzan* holidays are over, so that the regular working of the various offices may not be affected for an indefinite period. But wherever Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad may be posted, he will carry with him the good-will of the Government, as well as of the public.

THE ARAB COMMOTION.

Some time ago a scheme was placed before the Government for the reform of the Irregular Troops. The various *Jamayets* of which they are formed had their origin long before the time of Maharajah Chundu Lal, and special arrangements were made with the holders of these *Sannads* regarding their up-keep and maintenance, the main condition being that the heirs of the men who had been entertained at that time would succeed their progenitors. The Irregular Troops have therefore a different status to the Regular Troops and other employes of the State. A few years ago, when the financial affairs of the Hyderabad State attracted the attention of the Government of India, the condition of the Irregular Troops became one of the subjects of discussion. According to the statistics taken at the time, the Infantry and Cavalry composing the Irregulars were found to be about 19,000 ; and as this was regarded by the Government of India as a very large and unnecessary number, His Highness was advised to reduce them to 12,000. The remaining 7,000 men were accordingly brought under reduction, 4,000 of whom had already been sent away and 3,000 are now about to be thrown out. The pay of these 3,000 men has been in arrears for the last three months ; and though they were generally given to understand that their services had been or were about to be dispensed with, they received no direct order to that effect from any particular authority. They also made representations to their own *Jemadars*, to the Nazim of the *Nazam-i-Jamayet*, and to the Prime Minister, but nothing was done.

Not knowing what to do, about 500 of them went to the office of the Nazim on Monday morning and demanded payment of their arrears. Captain the Nawab Vazir Jung, Bahadur referred them to the Prime Minister and otherwise tried to mollify them as much as possible ; but the men proved inexorable and made up their minds to keep the Captain in his office until arrangements had been made for the disbursement of their pay. On account of the *Ramzan*, the offices close at 1 o'clock, and as up to 4 o'clock the Captain saw no chance of getting away, he telephoned to the Prime Minister explaining the state of affairs, who reported the matter to His Highness the Nizam for his commands. The men, who were all Arabs, it was ascertained, belonged to the *Jamayet* of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, who is the head of the Arab community, and he was desired to place himself in communication with the Prime Minister and settle with the mal-contents without delay He immediately went to Sooroonagar, where the Prime Minister is at present residing, but what transpired between them, either on that day or on the following day, has not become known yet, nor has anything been settled yet. But so far as the commotion was concerned, the Nawab directed his grandson Nawab Saf Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, to go and mollify his men and bring them back, promising on his own responsibility to see that their claims were completely satisfied. The young Nawab accordingly went to the office where the Arabs were assembled and by 8 o'clock in the evening he was enabled to get Nawab Vazir Jung out of the hands of the hungry. Arabs (who had been fasting from the morning on account of the *Ramzan*) and took him to Sooroonagar Some payment was made at the office on the following day to the men. This is after all only a temporary measure, and it behoves the Government to make a definite settlement without delay. The question is a serious one and the Arabs cannot be said to agitate without any reason. Their organisation and status is not like that of the other troops, which can be formed and disbanded at the pleasure of the Government. They lay their claim on their original *sannad*, which provides substantial assurance and guarantee for the maintenance of themselves and their heirs. They are also an inflammable set, and it cannot be said what freaks they will indulge in if goaded too far.

THE PERJURY CASE.

The Revision Petition of Mr. O. V. DaCosta, against the order of sanction passed by the Chief City Magistrate for his prosecution for perjury, came on for hearing yesterday for the settlement of the preliminary question as to whether it should be taken on the file. Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, heard it in Chambers, and after an elaborate argument of nearly two hours by Moulvie Gulam Jabbar Saheb, who pressed the motion, it was ordered that it be taken on the file. The usual notice will be issued to the other side and a date will be fixed for final disposal, until which time the investigation of the matter before Mr. Rai Harilal, Third City Magistrate, will be put off. This cannot fail to be some consolation to the accused.

MR. A. C. HANKIN.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police, has gone to Roza in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Landgrave of Hesse. After the departure of His Royal Highness, he will tour round the Aurangabad Division before returning to Hyderabad. Mr. Hugh Gough, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, has returned from England and has taken over charge of his duties.

ADONI NOTES.

The Adoni Rate-Payers' Association.

The following, are briefly the proceedings of a public meeting held in the Nagareswaraswami Temple at Adoni on 4th November, with Mr. Takurji Vasanji Sait in the chair.

Resolved that (1) this association be called "The Adoni Rate-payers' Association."

(2) The object of the Association be to co-operate with the Local Municipality of this town in helping its working and securing its good Government.

(3) Mr. Haridass Vasanji Sait, agent of Messrs. Moolji Jethoo & Co., be the President of the Association

(4) Mr. Hebbatum Narasayya be the Secretary of the Association.

(5) Messrs. (1) E. Ramaswamy Naidu (2) B. C. Ganapathy Pillay (3) S. Hutchappah (4) Pisay chinna Narasappah and (5) Bhoorchend Laxmichend Sait be formed a sub-committee to inspect the account books in the Municipal Office on the second Monday of each month as fixed by the Municipal Council in its meeting held on 5th October 1906, for the purposes in question under Section 250, A. (2) of the District Municipalities Act and report the results of their inspection for submission to Government through the Collector of Bellary.

(6) The President be authorized to call for meetings and in his absence the Secretary to do the same.

(7) The Secretary do carry on all correspondence relating to the Association.

(8) A vote of thanks of this meeting be offered to the Chairman.

(9) The proceedings of this meeting be communicated to Government for its information through the Collector of Bellary.

The meeting then dissolved.

OF Egypt, says an *Alexandra Journal*, it may be said that the plague, like the poor, we have always with us. Thanks, however, to the excellent organization of the Public Health Department, the disease has never made such headway in recent years as to get beyond the control of the authorities.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

The East Lancers' Boxing Tournament opened last night when most of the fighting, although confined to novices, was of an eminently skilful and plucky character. Thirteen fights were down for the night with the following results.

BANTAMS.

Pte. Yates *vs.* Pte. Hargraves.—In the second round Yates floored Hargraves who was counted out.

Pte Parry *vs.* Pte Cordery.

In the first round Cordery was so played out that he threw up the sponge.

Pte Cassidy *vs.* Pte Quinn.—Cassidy had the better of three rounds all through, and won.

Pte Graham *vs.* Pte Donnelly.—In the first round Graham sent his man to the boards and won.

Pte White *vs.* Pte Kay.—This was a good fight in which Kay improved his form and won.

Corpl Wilmot *vs.* Pte Bramler.—Bramler who fought a much heavier and sturdier man shaped well throughout the three rounds but Wilmot had the better of him and won.

Pte Crossley *vs.* Pte Kennedy.—In the first round Crossley swung out, a thunderer across Kennedy's neck and the force of the blow set him out of going and he threw up the sponge in consequence and the verdict given against Kennedy.

Pte Muyerscough *vs.* Pte Whalley.—Whalley furnished a perfect comedy in the second round by running away each time he was attacked and then returning to get home a blow or two. In the end he won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte Wright *vs.* Pte Martin.—Martin's, swings with the right and left had a stinging effect on Wright who made a plucky stand in spite of tremendous punishment, and Martin won.

Pte Collins *vs.* Lce Corporal Neil. This was a splendid fight. Collins held great advantage over his opponent and won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte Hackett *vs.* Pte Cornthwaite.—Hackett had the better of his man and won.

Pte Rigby *vs.* Pte Murray.—Murray won after a hotly contested bout of four rounds.

CONTEST FOR BOYS.

Boy Neary *vs.* Boy Deane.—Neary did most of the attack in the first three rounds, but in the fourth Deane warmed up and let drive with his right and left. On the first three rounds Neary won.

AGHA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA NOVEMBER 9.

The Poona Gymkhana met the Connaught Rangers this evening and struggled for supremacy. It was a most exciting game, both teams having played for all they were worth. In the first half neither side scored. But in the second decade the Connaughts warmed up and scored three goals in ten minutes. Then the Gymkhana had much the better of the game, but luck was dead, against them. They had the Connougats at their mercy for the rest of the time, but succeeded in scoring only one goal for which Lieutenant Kenworthy was responsible. Score :—

Connaughts	3 Goals.
Poona Gymkhana	1 Goal.

SPORTING NOTES.

With the wholesale destruction of the Apollo Bunder pariahs it seems ages since I've seen anything even as exciting as a dog fight in Bombay. We must, however, content ourselves with the fact that so many local teams have at last paid Poona the compliment of participating in their Agha Khan Tournament which, to judge by entries, seems on the high road towards eclipsing ours for entries. The Grant Medical College did, after all, enter, but as may have been deducted from my former notes, had no earthly chance, being a mere scratch eleven, and were whipped out of sight by the Royal Scots in their practice games. The Jacks should do us the greatest credit and I am confident they will go a longway. We do not ; as a rule, start the game here till early in February, but seeing that we are, it seems certain, to have a Hockey League : those in whose hands the game is should make an attempt at an earlier start as points at the beginning count just as much as those at the finish. Will the Committe, by the bye, adopt the new rule of throwing out from touch i. e. that the ball may be thrown any way, backwards or forwards, along the ground ?

That a cricket team from Bombay is

TO VISIT CALCUTTA,

is now certain and a choice will be made from the whole Presidency, a strong Eleven should be got together. Though Capt J. G. Greig has returned he will unfortunately be unable to make the journey, and Mr. R. H. Spooner, whom I said was to come some time ago, has gone through without a halt here, thus depriving us of the possibility of seeing this English International play.

They are very busy at the Gymkhana nets and it is pleasant to note the new building is in progress, arrangements being made so as to allow of three tennis courts being used. The Band on Wednesday with tea, on the lawn, is a most enjoyable arrangement and members are not slow to take advantage of it and show their appreciation.

IN RACING CIRCLES,

the General topics are the Viceroy's and Army Cup, and the former especially is more than usually interesting. Betting in the Army Cup is, of course, all in favour of Dilerjung, and I must say fit and well ; there is nothing in the race to touch him. A rumour has, however, leaked out as to his fitness and I think his price is likely to lengthen a point within the next day or two. Pasha's recent successes have found money for him naturally but seeing that these have been over half a mile and five furlongs one has to consider how an extra two furlongs will suit him and I think they will find him out. Of Bleach's charges Honey finds most support but it beats me how he can be given a chance of beating Lomond and, good judge as I know this popular trainer to be, they are bound to come at him before long and he, I consider, is the most dangerous opponent of the favourite.

For the Viceroy's cup I have as yet not seen the entries but Long Tom has, of course, been a strong favourite since speculation began. That he will win if he faces the starter in good condition we may be confident but why are fours allowed to go begging ? The talk about his unsteadiness must be more soundly based than thought by some, as a stable like Mr. Galstaun's would soon have him down to two's at least. Boaddil I hear is quite certain not to enter and should be first seen in Bombay and the reports concerning Steinhaper suggest him as a nonstarter. With these high fliers out of it the public naturally turns to Munderah and Mallard and both most certainly have a chance. Kipling is commanding attention and said to be fitter than he ever has been ; it is his Byculla Club Cup win I suppose that makes them like him, but he was only carrying 7·2 (if I remember correctly) and in my opinion we need not fear him.

What a sensation would there be, were a pony to win the Cup. After her brilliant win in Poona which followed an equally brilliant one in Bombay, I mentioned Mr. Ramshaw's mare, Signoria, as a possible Cup winner and stick to my guns. She has fallen from 20s. and 4s. to 10s. and 2s. and a bit each way should be safe.

Fowler is in Bombay and not galavanting like the rest with Ames to ride for the Mathradas and Ananji stable and he will be one of a very few European lads during the extras ; Trahan being another. Fowler has met with a bit of bad luck and the injury to that smart mare, Primerole, last Sunday week is a very nasty one. She bolted with a native lad and threw him on the Chowpatti ride going on herself to Girgaum where she fell. She is badly cut about the legs and cannot be ready to run till the Big Meetting.

REX.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Owing to the small number of Entries there will be no Yacht Races this afternoon.

A LIFE convict in the Andamans had served some long period when an order came for his release. All the time he had been in the Band, and had evidently so far forgotten that he was a prisoner that on his release he put in a claim for a pension on account of his long and faithful service as a Government servant !

AT a Meeting of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Arthur Leslie President of the Society in the chair, Mr. James Macdonald was elected Vice President ; Mr. Abdeali Mahomedally Kaji, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law, Secretary ; Mr. Kalliandas Keshowdas, Treasurer ; and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. S. E. Shellim, Members of the Committee. These gentlemen will hold office until the 31st December 1907.

MOTHER'S FAVORITE

For Baby's Skin & Scalp

Because of its Delicate Medicinal, Emollient, Sanative, and Antiseptic Properties combined with the purest of Cleansing Ingredients and most refreshing of Flower Odors.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. A single set often cures. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Send for "How to Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands of Infants and Children."

Suffered Terribly from Indigestion.
Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. SINKINSON, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Icilma

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it soft, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect Bites, while its [illegible] for Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness [illegible] beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Delicately scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1906.

PASTEUR : HIS LIFE AND WORK.

AT a time when Pasteur Institutes are springing up in all parts of the civilised world and free resort is being made to them by persons in danger of hydrophobia, the appearance of a popular account of the life and work of M. Pasteur is particularly appropriate. Such an account is furnished by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., in "The Life of Pasteur" by René Vallery-Radot, translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. And from it may be gathered the whole story of his wonderful and successful career. When Pasteur took his seat at the academy of Medicine, Davrine was being violently attacked, his experiments in septicaemia being the cause or the pretext. But the mere tone of the discussions prepared Pasteur for future battles. The theory of germs, the doctrine of virus ferments, all this was considered as a complete reversal of acquired notions, a heresy which had to be suppressed. A well-known Surgeon, Dr. Chassaignac, before the Academie de Medicine declaimed against what he called "Laboratory Savagery" which "had destroyed very many animals and saved very few human beings." In order to remind experimentalists of the distance between them and the practitioners, he added "Laboratory results should be brought out in a circumspect, modest and reserved manner, as long as they have not been sanctioned by long clinical researches, a sanction without which there is no real and practical medical science." Everything he said, could not be resolved into a question of bacteria ; and ironically, far from realising the truth of his sarcastic prophecy, he exclaimed : "Typhoid fever bacterisation ! Hospital miasma, bacterisation ! " Pasteur thus challenged, recalled his own researches and his influence forthwith spread beyond the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry. In M. Vallery-Radot's volume the whole story of his fight against obsolete science may be read. It is our purpose only to trace the solution of the one mystery, which above all others constantly haunted his mind—that of hydrophobia. The first two mad dogs taken into the laboratory were given to Pasteur in 1880 by an old Army Veterinary Surgeon, who had long been trying to find a remedy for hydrophobia. He had invented a preventive measure which consisted in filing down the teeth of dogs so that they should not bite through the skin. That it was impracticable goes without saying and the veterinary surgeon was bound to admit it. It occurred to him that the investigators in the laboratory of the Ecole Normale might be more successful than he. Hence his approaching Pasteur.

Much confusion prevailed at that time regarding the disease, its seat, its causes and its remedy. Three things seemed positive : firstly that the rabic virus was contained in the saliva of the mad animals ; secondly that it was communicated through bites; and thirdly, that the period of incubation might vary from a few days to several months. Clinical observation was reduced to complete impotence. Experiments were resorted to in the hope that light on the subject might be gained. A five-year old child, who had been bitten and admitted to the "Hôpital Trousseau" first led to Pasteur's experiments. As the result of these he wrote : "The seat of the rabic virus is not in the saliva only : the brain contains it in a degree of virulence at least equal to that of the saliva of rabid animals." But he still recognised that this was but a preliminary step on the long road which stretched before him. Pasteur, it will interest his critics to know had a great horror of useless sufferings and invariably resorted to the use of anesthetics in experimenting on living animals. But the net result was that he solved not only the mystery of the disease but also discovered a cure. His first experiment on a human being was on a little Alsatian boy in 1888. "Why not try ?" asked Vulpian, when Pasteur hesitated to treat the boy as he had treated dogs bitten by rabid animals. What was the good of carbolic acid, twelve hours after the accident ? If the almost certain danger which threatened the boy were weighed against the chances of snatching him from death, Pasteur would see that it was more than a right : that it was a duty to apply anti-rabic inoculation to the little Alsatian. He hesitated but after consultation with his colleagues Vulpian and Grancher it was done. The first inoculation was made immediately and was followed by further inoculations gradually increasing in strength. It was a very slight operation, a mere injection into the side, of a few drops of a liquid. The child, who cried very much before the inoculation, soon dried his tears when he found that the slight prick was all that he had to undergo. The treatment lasted ten days and the lad was inoculated twelve times. When the treatment was completed the lad recovered. Not until some time afterwards was the next case presented for treatment when a little shepherd boy was bitten by a dog which was declared to be rabid, six days before. In this case, too, success was achieved. And when Pasteur's paper reporting the cases and their treatment, at the Academie was read, what wonder that Bouley, the Chairman exclaimed : "We are entitled to say that the date of the present meeting will remain for ever memorable in the history of medicine and glorious for French Science ; for it records one of the greatest steps ever accomplished in the medical order of things—a progress realized by the discovery of an efficacious means of preventive treatment for a disease, the incurable nature of which was a legacy handed down from one country to another. From this day, humanity is armed with a mean, of fighting the fatal disease of hydrophobia and of preventing its onset. It is to M. Pasteur that we owe this, and we could not feel too much admiration or too much gratitude for the efforts on his part which have led to such a magnificent result."

The establishment of the first Pasteur Institute at the instance of the Academy of Sciences followed the successful treatment of a batch of cases from abroad and a great wave of enthusiasm and generosity swept from one end of France to the other and reached foreign countries and when it was decided to publish for the benefit of humanity, the records of the Institute, other nations than France, found it necessary to establish special institutions for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid dogs ; and in every case they have been called after the name of the great discoverer of the cure. It is a matter for regret that these institutions are not enumerated and the good work they have accomplished is not recorded even in the form of an appendix to the book. But we in India know of the excellent results secured by our own Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. As we said on a former occasion we should be glad to see one for each province instead of one for the whole of this vast country. But it is encouraging to find that at the existing institution such excellent work is being done. Take last year's results for example. No less than 877 patients were treated. Of these 194 were bitten by animals proved to be rabid, 65 of animals certified to be rabid by a veterinary surgeon or a medical officer, and 618 by animals which were suspected to be rabid. The great majority were those cases of suspicion in which it was thought advisable to undergo treatment, but the animal turned out to be rabid. Four of the patients died, but in these instances it is probable that they were not taken to Kasauli with sufficient pomptitude. The remaining 614 were saved by the system. Out of 259 patients known to have been bitten by rabid animals, three—in all seven—failures are admitted, but it should be noted, that only those cases are classified as "failures" where hydrophobia was developed fourteen days after the completion of the treatment. The total number of deaths from hydrophobia was twelve, and in these cases too, it is probable the lapse of time between the bite and resort to Kasauli was too great to admit of successful treatment. Prompt resort to the institute is imperative and the nearer the patient is to Kasauli the greater his chances of being saved. It is for that reason we urge the provision of institutes in all provinces. None is less liable to cases than another, for in every part of this country stray dogs abound and very little effort is made to get rid of them.

THE LETTERS OF AURANGZEB. IN a few months it will be two hundred years since Aurangzeb died, and we hope the bicentenary of that great Moghul will be marked in some way in March next. We know that the tercentenary of Akbar about this time last year did not call forth any enthusiasm in modern India ; and Akbar appeals to the modern sentiment much more than his great-grandson. The article in the current *East and West* on the correspondence of Aurangzeb by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, will help to awaken interest in the reign of that austere and gloomy monarch. The letters of Aurangzeb are of especial importance to us as there are no great contemporary chroniclers of his reign, such as we have of the other Moghul Emperors. These encouraged, if they did not employ chroniclers to record the events of their reigns; and some indeed took up the pen themselves in their royal hands and wrote autobiographical memoirs of their times. Thus we find in Babar, Humayun and Jehangir, their own historians ; while Akbar employed Nizamuddin, Badaoni and other writers to compose histories of his reign and encouraged his Prime Minister, Abul Fazl to compose his great *Akbar Namah* But Aurangzeb in this, as in other matters, reversed the traditions of his fathers and not only did not write his own memoirs or employ others to write histories of his reign, but actually prohibited, early in his reign, any one from keeping any written record of events in his time. Hence the paucity of materials for the history of his reign for which we have only one good chronicle : This too was written in secret, on account of the Emperor's prohibition, and the chronicler is supposed by some to have derived the name, by which he is known, Khafi Khan, from this fact of the origin of his work, Khafi, meaning "concealed.' But we have one compensation. The European travellers who came to his court in unusual numbers during his reign, have written accounts of what they saw and heard, and these accounts have their value. Of these, one has a special value, that of Manucci, who was much more than a passing traveller, for he resided at the Court of Aurangzeb and his father for nearly fifty years as a physician ; and we hope to have from Mr. Irvine those memoirs of Aurangzeb by Manucci in their complete form in a short time. Hitherto they are known through the work of Father Catron, a French Jesuit of the seventeenth century, who used them in his own way, omitting much and adding not a little.

Manucci's estimate of Aurangzeb's character and rule, as given by Catron, is very unfavourable, and indeed Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, in his monograph on the monarch in the "Rulers of India" series, calls him Aurangzeb's greatest calumniator. Nobody is a hero to his valet, and the Venetian physician was too near the throne of Aurangzeb to have any illusions about his character. At all events his view has been accepted by posterity and is current. Mr. Jhaveri, it would appear, would seek to correct this common opinion about the Moghul monarch that he was a gloomy bigot, by the light that is thrown on his life and character by his correspondence. Of course, he does not make a serious attempt in this direction beyond showing by means of some stray letters that Aurangzeb was not so gloomily simple in his habits but cared for mangoes and cookery and the other good things of life. But we hope that he may one day give us a translation of as many letters as he can find in the varying Persian editions, so that the reader may have the new materials before him and judge for himself how far they affect the current estimate of Aurangzeb's character. The letters of great men are, as Bacon said long ago, a valuable source of history. But it requires the increase of the critical faculty in an eminent degree what part of them to accept and what to reject. It would not do to accept as historical truth all that great men say about themselves and their deeds and policy. We must make allowances for many things in their case, for self love, vanity, desire to pose before posterity and the like. Froude's estimate of Henry VIII. is so palpably wrong because he made the fatal error of believing all that that king said about himself and the purity of his motives and his passing love for England in the preambles to the statutes that were passed in his reign. Of course, a man loves to attribute to himself the purest of motives in his acts, especially a king when he is speaking about his deeds in the hearing as it were of the world Aurangzeb's letters were collected by his Secretary and were circulated in his lifetime. In such letters we rarely find the Emperor off his guard. It is useless therefore to find anything in them which would be detrimental to his character, With these and the like precautions, these letters may be made to yield something of importance to the students of Aurangzeb's life and times. We consider the present article as introductory, and hope Mr. Jhaveri, who is an excellent Persian scholar, though a Hindu, thus keeping up the literary traditions of his caste who were employed by the former Mahomedan rulers of India on account of their knowledge of Persian, will give us a complete edition and translation of the entire correspondence of Aurangzeb. Such a work will be a great boon to scholars of Moghul history, and will be particularly appropriate on the occasion of the coming bicentenary of Aurangzeb's death.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION. The Edict from Peking announcing the preliminary details of the great changes which are essential before China can attain to a Constitution, have come far sooner than the Edict of a few months ago led us to suppose. The only impression at that time was that there were two forces at work, one active for advance the other—and who else should it be than the Dowager Empress ?—equally active in a device to keep to old conditions as much longer as possible. Progress however seems to have won the day but in the first flush of victory it is wisely crowned with caution. The last few months have evolved changes of Government which, it is thought, will lead on to the conditions which are required, but the changes ordered are by no means final, and the present creations may be swept away to give place to others more suitable. Foreign opinion in China has been inclined to be pessimistic in regard to any outcome of the discussion of a Constitution. A reason for the scepticism is easily found in the many disappointments which China has inflicted on foreigners who have looked to see her bring herself more into line with modern nations. The history of the last half century, to go no further back, is largely a record of unfulfilled promises. But of recent years there has been a distinctly growing tendency towards a national spirit, modifying and in some measure superseding the purely local patriotism which has been a notable Chinese characteristic. There has been a breaking down, under Imperial sanction of the barriers between Manchu and Chinese and slowly in the face of much obstruction and stupid mismanagement, a system of communications is linking up distant parts of the Empire. It was this opposition to proper means of communication which delayed the construction of routes which might have saved many from the effects of the great famine which is commencing in north China, Other parts of the Celestial Empire have more rice than they need and are unable to export the surplus on account of the lack of railways,' The creation of a Naval Board and General staff is of far less importance at present than the Board of Communications. How important will be the work which will confront it on its formation can readily be gathered from the following instance. The authorities at Shensi intend to carry out railway construction within the limit of their Province. A short line is to be built as a trial scheme ; it may or may not connect two important centres within the Province, but it has been decided, apparently, that it is to be independent of any trunk system that may subsequently reach the borders of Shensi. Moreover, the traction power is to be provided by horses and mules. At the root of this is the provincial spirit which wishes to avoid big schemes which must take up all control. This is what the Railway Board must fight, and fight hard, Without proper means of communication China must remain ignorant and so long will a proper Constitution be impossible. That the Constitution is an accepted ideal in Peking is now certain and the orders issued are a distinct step in the way of progress.

TWO NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS. LORD SANDHURST, who figures in yesterday's Birthday honours list as one of the new Privy Councillors, will be remembered as a former popular Governor of Bombay. Forty years ago, too, Lord Sandhurst's father, the first baron, was Commander-in-Cbief in India, and the connection of the Mansfields with this Presidency is still maintained, for Lord Sandhurst has been Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Rifles ever since 1895. He married the Lady Victoria Spencer, C. I., daughter of the fourth Earl Spencer, and his heir-presumptive in the title is his brother Mr. John Mansfield. Lord Sandhurst is in the prime of life; still a good way off sixty, and will be able to give the King-Emperor the benefit of his experience as a member of His Majesty's body of personal advisers when Indian matters come before it. Not so well-known in this country perhaps, is Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., who also becomes a Birthday Privy Councillor. But few men take a keener interest in India than he, and all his life he has been associated with Bombay in a business way. Mr. Smith was recently reported to be coming out here this sold season. He has already written one book entitled "India Revisited," and he may still live to add to these interesting pages—which, by the way, were published just twenty years ago. Mr. Smith has been in Parliament for a couple of decades, where he is chiefly known for his discourses upon temperance, of which he is a per- fervid advocate. Mr, Smith is a rich man and a generous, as Liverpool has ample reason to know. His only son died many years ago, and in his memory Mr. Smith erected the Liverpool Gordon Institute for Seamen. Mr. Jussice Kekewich has been a Chancery Judge since 1886,

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s. "Vindobona" left Trieste for Bombay *via* Karachi on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st December.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, Madras, have received a cablegram appointing them local Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

THE Agent to the Governor, of Madras, Vizagapatam, has been informed that the Government adhere to the decision already arrived at to construct the bridge over the Kolab River in the Vizagapatam Agency.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT will, on the completion of his tour of inspection, leave Madras for Bombay on the 3rd proximo

MR. L. H. Lennit, in a letter to the *Statesman* practically admits that it is decided to move the Calcutta Free School to Ranchi.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ceylon Observer* writes to that paper that he has a golden fern in a pot which has spread out, so that it measures 15 feet round in circumference. He wants to know if it can be beaten.

THE P. and O. extra steamer "Arcadia" which sailed from London on the 27th October, and Marseilles on the 3rd instant, left Suez yesterday afternoon (the 8th instant). She may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday.

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 4 Europeans 5 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 388 Hindus, and 58 Mahomedans died within the limit of Madras, making a total of 476. The death-rate was 48·5 per mille, the mean for the ten privious years being 43·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, small-pox 2, fevers 122, bowel-complaints 88, and other causes 263.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

THE SUFFRAGISTS AGAIN.

IT is, I am afraid, only too true that in political agitation in this country the best way to secure success is to make yourself a nuisance to the Government of the day. The new school of women suffragists have learnt this lesson, but they are overdoing it sadly, and although the "fine ladies" seem to be coming round to them they are alienating many of their men supporters. I do not of course include amongst these Mr. W. T. Stead who, where the fair sex (as they used to be called) are concerned, always seems to lose his head. War *a outrance* is his advice to the feminine cranks. It was expected that they would make some demonstration when Parliament resumed its sittings, but nobody thought that foolish as they had shown themselves to be in the past they would be so supremely silly as to once more set up the backs (if I may be allowed the expression) of the assembly from whom they are asking favours or, as they would say, rights. There is one thing about the elective branch of Parliament which is common to all its members (Nationalists perhaps excepted) and that is pride in the dignity of the House. Any action that tends to detract from that dignity is resented by every representative of the electors. Bad and, from their own point of view, silly as the action of the Suffragists was on Tuesday, it seems that it fell short of their intentions. I suppose many of your readers are aware of the construction of the Houses of Parliament. There is a large hall called the Outer Lobby to which practically anybody can gain admission. This lobby is separated from the Inner Lobby to which only members and certain privileged persons have the entree by a not very long corridor. The Inner Lobby leads into the Chamber itself. The idea that entered the minds of some of these would-be electors was to force their way into the Inner Lobby and thence into the Chamber itself. What they would have done when they got there goodness only knows—perhaps they would have tried to pull the Speaker out of his chair. People who could seriously contemplate such an enterprise seem more fitted for Bedlam than Holloway where some of them are now languishing. The plan adopted on Tuesday was not to approach St. Stephen's in a body but to proceed thither singly or in couples. Once inside the lobby they waited their opportunity to put the rest of their preconcerted scheme into operation. They crowded into a corner when three of their number jumped upon one of the settees, and commenced to address those present as if they were in Trafalgar Square and the occasion, an open air demonstration. The police interfered and pulled the spouters off the settee. No sooner was this done than other women took the place of those dispossessed and in turn harangued the company. As soon as possible the lobby was cleared of these shrieking rowdies, but the task was not easy and in one or two cases women had to be carried out bodily. The arrests were the result of what occurred outside when the ejected joined the crowd of sympathisers many of whom were poorly dressed women from the East End. The persons arrested were Annie Cobden-Sanderson, of River-house, Upper-Mall, Hammersmith ; Irene Miller, of Newport-house, Charing-cross-road ; Mary C. Gawthorpe, of Clement's-inn ; Lucy A. Baldock, of Oak-crescent, Canning-town ; Emily Pethick-Lawrence, of Clement's-inn ; Annie Kenny, of Park-walk, Chelsea ; Doria Montefiore, of Westminster-mansions, Westminster ; Adela E. M. Pankhurst, of Upper Brook-street, Manchester ; Theresa Billington, of Park-walk, Chelsea ; and Edith How-Martyn, of Clement's-inn. At the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday when brought before Mr. Horace Smith they adopted the usual defiant attitude and acted like a lot of spoilt children. They were charged with being concerned together with using threatening and abusive words and behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned at Old Palace-yard, Westminster. The Soliciter who appeared to prosecute for the Commissioner of Police practically asked the Magistrate not to make martyrs of the defendant but to treat the affair as an ordinary disturbance in the public street. In the first instance the Magistrate ordered them to enter into their own recognizances of £5 each to keep the peace for six months. A little later Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested for creating a disturbance outside the Court and brought before the Magistrate. Unlike the other defendants she called witnesses and these included Mrs. Cobden-Unwin, Mrs. Sickert (also a daughter of the apostle of Free Trade), and Mrs. Despard, sister of General Sir John French. A fine of 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment was the sentence and Miss Pankhurst disappeared from the dock declaring she would not pay. The gaoler then announced that other defendants were also persisting in their determination not to enter into recognizances. By the Magistrate's order they were brought in one by one and told that they must find two sureties in £10 to keep the peace for six months. or be imprisoned for two months. They each elected to go to prison and were later in the day conveyed in the "Black Maria" to Holloway. A meeting had previously been arranged for Wednesday afternoon, probably in "intelligent anticipation" of what would happen and at this gathering held in Caxton Hall Mr. Stead gave the suffragist the advice mentioned above. He said the names of the 11 brave women would be emblazoned in the annals of glory. He congratulated the 11 women on entering an institution where, at any rate, men and women were equal. The effect of prison was not only admirable on the prisoner for a good cause, but was a marvellous influence on the country at large. He felt profoundly ashamed that the women should have had so little help from men. He thought they were certain of victory, but when that victory would be won was not so certain. One thing that appealed to them was the scandalous injustice of the proceedings in the Police Court. He was rather glad that when the magistrates were going to do a bad thing they should bungle it admirably. The more miserable the Home Secretary and the Government felt the better. The women must make themselves a nuisance. Some substantial contribution to the funds of the agitation were announced and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence intimated that he would contribute £10 a day as long as his wife remained in prison. He did not say that the gift would be in the nature of a thank-offering, but it sounded something like it. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence is, I believe, the gentleman of that name who owned the defunct *Echo.*

ONE MAN ONE VOTE.

At the Caxton Hall meeting another Miss Pankhurst—the Pankhursts seem to be a large family, said that they were determined to have votes and to have them this Session. Apparently the Suffragists have persuaded themselves that with a friendly Prime Minister they may be able to get a clause inserted in the Plural Voting Bill conferring the franchise on His Majesty's female subjects in these isles. The measure in question is being piloted through the House of Commons by Mr. Harcourt in the face of great opposition from the Unionist Party who are determined to fight it tooth and nail. Evidently this is going to be a lively Session. One of the amendments raises the question of University representation.

Mr. Cave, moved to insert words limiting the operation of the clause to electors in constituencies other than University constituencies. His main argument was that the effect of the Bill as it stood would be in the end to destroy University representation. That, he contended was the desire of the Radical majority. Mr. Harcourt denied the impeachment, but his denial was not accepted by the other side who maintained that if the representatives of the Universities had not been Unionists, not a word against University representatives would have been uttered. Mr. Asquith had to come to Mr. Harcourt's rescue and in the course of his speech the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer said :—"While I quite agree that the ancient Universities have been represented by very distinguished members, yet I think some of us must have thought, from time to time, as we have seen those great scholars and mathematicians sitting silent on these benches hour after hour and trudging drearily through the division lobbies, that perhaps their time and energies might have been better occupied if they had remained in the sequestered seclusion of the great seats of learning from which they were unhappily sent to mix in the uncongenial turmoil of political parties in this House, I must further point out that the qualification for a University vote is the possession in our ancient Universities of an M.A. degree, and an M. A. degree can be acquired by anybody who has passed a not very difficult examination and is prepared to pay a sum of £20 or £25. I have not myself got a vote because I have never been prepared to pay the £25 although a graduate of Oxford." The votes for the amendment were 92 against 347. The discussion yesterday was enlivened by a vehement attack on the measure by Sir Edmund Carson. The ex-Solicitor General angered the Minsterialists by saying that it was the Bill not of a statesman but of a sneak. Compared with this the proceedings in the House of Lords where a preliminary discussion has taken place on the Education Bill were tame ; but I am afraid that a great deal of heat will be engendered even in the usually calm atmosphere of the Gilded Chamber before we see the last of the "Battle of the Churches." At any rate Mr. Balfour in his speeches at Manchester on Monday laughed at the threats against the House of Lords and expressed his confident belief that the hereditary Chamber will last as long as free institutions endure in this country.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN M.P's.

At least one of the "Indian Members" has returned from the recess with undiminished zeal and activity. I allude to Mr. Rees who must be a trial to the Liberal Whigs as he undoubtedly is to the group who regard Sir Henry Cotton as their guide. By one of these, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P., Mr. Rees has been described as "the recognised advocate of Lord Curzon in the House of Commons." I wonder how Mr. Rees would describe Mr. O'Donnell who is an example of the heterogeneous character of political parties, especially in these days. But to return to Mr. Rees. I have said that he has come back to Westminster with undiminished zeal and activity. He is, in fact, usurping the role, once proudly held by the dour Mr. Galloway Weir, namely that of Champion Questioner. Within 24 hours of the reassembling of Parliament Mr. Rees had handed into the clerks at the table no fewer than fifteen questions dealing with such matters as 'sleeping sickness' in British Central Africa, quarantine restrictions in Bombay, the Bagdad Railway project, Chinese Customs, re-arming of battalions in India with the new quick-firing gun, increasing Army pay, Christian Schools in Africa, the "loss of life by lions in Chiromo" (British Central Africa), Mr. Newcomen's excellent report on the British Commercial Mission to South Eastern Persia, the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Babu agitation, etc. One of his questions relating to the unrest in Bengal is as follows :—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has any information which he can communicate to the House regarding the distribution of a circular, purporting to be issued by a society in Bengal styled the Golden Bough, in which circular the recipients are asked to promise to break the nests of the Feringhi (European) birds, tearing them in pieces, and throwing them into the Ganges, to beat the Sahibs (Europeans) of the city, and to drive them away, that the Hindus may govern their own country, and in which the Mahomedans are informed that their Hindu brothers have great hope of them, and in which the recipients are asked to bring anything they can get, lathis (clubs), spears, and guns ; and if so, whether any action will be taken against the printers and publishers of such incitements to rebellion and treason." In another question Mr. Rees asks Mr. Morley, whether he is aware that a Bengali agitator addressing employes of the East Indian Railway at Asansol, on 5th September last, in the presence of a magistrate and officer of police, informed his hearers that sugar was refined with pig's and cow's blood, that Babu Bannerjee had been crowned King or Emperor of Hindustan, that the English had fattened on dog's meat and grown bold, and that Japan had shown them what Asiatics could do ; and whether the Government of India proposes to take any action in view to preventing the debauching of ignorant multitudes by such discourses." Mr. Rees also has put down two or three unstarred questions for to-day. One of these asks Mr. "Morley if he will communicate to the House any report he may have received from the Government of India regarding the so-called coronation of Baboo Surendra Vath (*sic*) Bannerjee as ruler, or chief, or other authority in Bengal or in any part of His Majesty's dominions." In another Mr. Morley's attention is called to the statement of "Babu Bannerjee" regarding the sizing of Manchester goods.

The hon. member certainly has the courage of his convictions and even Mr. O'Donnell cannot withhold a certain amount of admiration for his opponent for "honourably signing his name" to his recent animadversions on some of the Congress leaders. Mr. Rees's fault, a very common one amongst M. P.'s., especially new M. P.'s., is that he is a little too fond of putting himself in evidence. This sometimes places him in a not very advantageous position. For, example, Mr. Rees thought it necessary to interpose in the heckling to which Mr. Birrell as Minister of Education was subjected yesterday by some of his Labour and Liberal friends for having committed the awful crime of sanctioning rifle shooting in elementary schools—a decidedly interesting decision all things considered. Mr. Rees who clearly does not sympathise with that section of the Ministerialists who object to the young idea being taught to shoot in more ways than one, observed after Mr. Birrell had made the avowal above mentioned :—"May I ask whether there is any objection in principle to teaching the use of the rifle subject to proper safeguards ?" "That question" said the Speaker (Mr. Lowther) "does not arise. Any hon. member can answer it for himself" and the House had a laugh at Mr. Rees' expense. Members had another occasion for laughter a little later,. The ferocious Keir-Hardie jumped to ask if the rifle instruction to be given in elementary schools was to be paid for out of the public funds. "So far as it is part of the public curriculum it certainly is" replied Mr. Birrell undismayed by the frowns of the surroundigg anti-Militarists. And the delightful Sir Howard Vincent, in ecstacies at hearing such words from the lips of a Liberal Minister, convulsed the House or rather that part of it whose feelings were not too deep for merriment by shouting "Yah, Yah, (meaning "Hea, hea,") Well done." I am afraid that Sir Howard Vincent's approval will only make Mr. Birrell's lot harder.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE NAVY.

The increase of insubordination in the Navy is, I hear, causing some of the older habitues of the Service to declare with more emphasis than ever that the service is going to the dogs. Let us hope that the state of things is not so bad as some would make out, but I believe that these cases are much more frequent than they were some years ago. "In my young days" I heard a distinguished Admiral say the other day such a thing as the striking of an officer was almost unheard of." To what do you attribute the change ? he was asked. "Entirely to the abolition of flogging" was the reply. "Men strike an officer now because they know they will not be severely punished." He thought it a pity that the spirit of the times was against inflicting corporal punishment not only in the services where, in his opinion, discipline could not properly be maintained without it, but in our elementary schools. In a short time he added "the only boys whipped will be the sons of members of the aristocracy." "And they deserve it most" was the caustic comment of a Radical peer who was present and who may have been prompted to make the remark by recollecting how justifiable were the switchings he received when he was at Eton or whatever seminary he attended. I hope I shall be forgiven for referring to the famous school, "where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy shade," as a seminary !

THE SERVICES AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

If unhappily insubordination is growing in the Services as it is in Civil life it is satisfactory to know that another serious form of bad conduct, drunkenness is decidedly less common than formerly. In this respect the two sister Services are alike. The National Temperance League which has always been managed with a sobriety not invariably characteristic of Teetotal societies, is this week celebrating its jubilee. At one of the meetings the chair was taken by the Under Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Ellis M. P., a life long teetotaler, and at another Lord Methuen, as representing the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association, was one of the principal speakers.

(Concluded on page)

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

CHANGES UNDER THE EDICT.

Board of Communications Formed.

EXPERIMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Reuter (Peking) says that the Edict just issued begins by declaring that the laws of their ancestors were very good for a time, but need adapting to altered circumstances. Practically, all Departments of the State are to be re-constructed or re-named. There will be a Naval Board, a General Staff, also an important Board of Communications to administer Posts, Telegraphs, and Railways.

The Edict concludes by stating that the changes are made as a foundation of the Constitution, and found not to be good, fresh changes will be made.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Lord Sandhurst as Privy Councillor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

In the Birthday honors, the following are made Privy Councillors :—Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Justice Kekewich and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P.

LATER.

The Birthday honors this time are few. There are no peerages, four Baronets and seventeen Knighthoods.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway and Admiral Sir D. Wilson are created Grand Cross of Bath.

Mr. Chalmers, Under Secretary of Home Department, and Rear-Admirals Durnford and Boyes are created Knight Commanders of Bath.

Captain R. S. P. Hornby, R. N., and Captain William Owen are created Companions of St. Michael and St. George for services in connection with the Sinai boundary dispute.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Indians and the Examination.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Money, who suggested that the Indian candidates for the Civil Service should be examined locally, said he was not aware of any new circumstances to justify a departure from the decision arrived at in 1894.

INDIAN FACTORIES.

The Condition of Works.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Sir Hamilton Pym Smith, of the Home Office, a Factory Inspector, has been nominated by Mr. Morley to proceed to India at the end of November to enquire into the conditions of Indian Factories.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Introduction of Income Tax.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Russian Government is introducing a graduated Income-tax producing about £3,000,000 sterling.

The Electoral law disenfranchises many classes who voted at the last Duma.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9

The Russian newspapers are strongly attacking the arbitrary disfranchisement of large classes of electors for the Duma.

Russian Terrorists have bombed a mail train entering the station at Ragoff and secured one million roubles.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Success of the Miners.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

A notable feature of the American elections is the success of the United Mine Workers, which have two representatives in Congress and six in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania.

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK.

Six Months Profits.

RESULT OF THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Arbitration has awarded the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at Singapore $513,414 for profits of six months ending 30th June, 1905. The Company claimed $891,675.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Rumour Denied.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Admiralty discredits the *Standard's* report that the Prince of Wales will host his flag on the "Dreadnought" next year.

FIRE AT CANTON.

One Million Dollars' Damage.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Reuter (Hongkong) wires that a fire has destroyed five hundred houses at Canton including all the restaurants and gambling houses.

The foreign marines helped to extinguish the fire.

There were no fatalities. The damage amounts to one million dollars.

Shomeen was threatened, but escaped,

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup :—

Bibiani	1
Banana	2
Glasconbury	3

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ELGIN RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

Support in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Lord Elgin received the Transvaal deputation to-day. They were accompained by Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Henry Cotton and several Commoners. The proceedings were secret.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

President Roosevelt's Visit of Inspection.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

President Roosevelt has started for Panama to inspect the work of the Canal.

OPPOSITION TO THE P. & C.

Ellerman's Service to India.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The *Daily Mail* states that Messrs. Ellerman are about to inaugurate a service to India in opposition to the P. and O. Company.

THE NAGDA-MUTTRA LINE.

Broad-gauge Connection with Agra.

BHARTPUR-AGRA SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 9.

As I pointed out some time ago it has been considered most desirable that the new Nagda-Muttra Railway, now well under construction, should be given a broad-gauge connection, with Agra in order to develop through-traffic to and from Bombay.

The Railway crosses the metre-gauge line from Agra to the Bandikui Junction at Bhartpur, and it is from this station that a branch should be built to Agra direct.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce discussed this project with the Railway Board last July, and the result is that sanction has been given to a survey of the proposed branch. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway will make this survey. But the Government of India have ruled that the work must be done without prejudice to the future construction of the line or to the Agency which will control it. This reservation seems unnecessary, as obviously the Company desire that the Nagda Line should have access to Agra, and it is only reasonable that their wishes should be met. Agra, like Delhi, is rapidly becoming one of the most important of railway junctions in Upper India, and the admission of a third broad-gauge line within its limits should not be hedged round by any conditions.

THE LONDON TEA MARKET.

Messrs. Thompson's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

A special, telegram to the *Statesman* dated London November 7, says :—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's London Tea Market Report is as follows :—"Public sales have comprised 42,000 packages. Five kinds are easier, but in others there is no change.

Heavy shipments have created a feeling of depression amongst buyers.

Last month's delivery were 31½ million pounds against 29½ million pounds last year. The average price of Indian Tea sold on Garden account this week is 8d. per lb. and of Assam Tea 9½d. per lb.

MR. BELILIOS' WILL.

Quarter Million for a Free School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

A special cablegram, to the *Statesman's* dated London, November 7, says that the late Mr. Emanuel Raphael Belilios, the Jewish millionaire merchant of Hongkong and Calcutta, bequeathed his property, valued at a quarter of a million sterling, to found a Free College for the Jewish children in Calcutta. He appoints the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Advocate General, Visiting Governors.

THE MYMENSINGH INCIDENT.

The "Englishman's" Statement Denied.

(FROMOUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

A Mymensingh Correspondent of the *Bengali* says that the *Englishman's* version of the Mymensingh Jail incident is a tissue of falsehoods and that there are wounds on about a dozen persons which have not yet healed.

BARRISTER SUMMONED.

Assaulting a Mali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Yesterday a summons was granted by the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. H. Morrison, Barrister, for assaulting a *mali* on the night of the 5th instant, who is stated to be in the employ of Mr. Panaghulides of 7, Theatre Road.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Recalcitrants Struck off the Roll,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Except thirteen of the students of the Campbell Medical School, all the rest have been struck off the roll, owing to their persistence in continuing on the strike. Only those will be now readmitted who apply in writing and in each case the application will be considered on its merits.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CULTIVATION.

Government Help in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 9.

With the object of affording to cultivators the full benefits of their enterprise in cultivating Egyptian cotton in Sind, the Government have decided, as a temporary measure, to assist them in conveying their cotton to some central market and there to sell the same by public auction on cultivators' account at regular intervals.

The first public auction will take place at Mirpurkhas, Sind, on Saturday, the 17th instant at 10 a.m.

THE BANK FAILURES.

MACFADYEN'S LIABILITIES.

"Insolvent for Some Time."

CAUSES OF THE END.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY,]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Bankruptcy Court has announced Macfadyen's liabilities to be £470,000 and assets roughly £20,000. The Indian liabilities would exceed one million. The firm had been insolvent for some time. The immediate causes of failure were a demand from the Madras house for £5,000 and loss of £75,000 over speculations in copper and tin.

A Trustee and Committee of Inspection have been appointed.

MR. MACFADYEN'S SUICIDE.

STORIES OF BUSINESS FAILURE AND DESPAIR.

Dr. Wynn Westcott conducted an inquest at Shoreditch on the 23rd ult. concerning the death on Saturday last of Mr. Petrick Macfadyen on the City and South London Electric Railway. The deceased gentleman, who was 65 years of age, resided in Bedford-square, and was principal of the firm of Macfadyen and Co., bankers and general agents, of Winchester House, Old Broad-street. The firm, as is well known, has stopped payment.

Dr. Alan Macfadyen, of Daleham-gardens, Hampstead, brother of the deceased gentleman, said he had not been aware that the latter was in business difficulties. For twenty-five years Mr. Macfadyen had lived in India.

Mr. Ernest Wallace, manager of the firm, which he said had been established over a hundred years, was next called. Mr. Macfadyen arrived at the office at ten o'clock on Saturday morning when he seemed greatly worried about business, Under legal advice, witness decided to close the bank. Earlier in the day, by telephone, he had advise Mr. Macfadyen not to open that morning, but received instructions to do so as usual. About eleven o'clock Mr. Macfadyen left the offices, but before he went he wrote a letter to witness, in consequence of which he at once stopped payment. The letter referred to was read, and was as follows:—

Oct. 20th.

Dear Mr. Wallace.—Enclosed from A. and Co. is the last straw. I suppose we must put down the catastrophe to the endeavour to keep Arbuthnot and Co. going. Wills will advise you.—P.M.

Enclosed in the letter was a cable received from the firm in Madras: "Cannot remit and funds. We must stop payment on Monday."

Witness added that there was another letter to a lady which he had passed on. He did not know if Mr. Macfadyen had had any trouble with a lady.

Sir Lewis McIver, M.P. who attended the inquiry as a friend of the deceased gentleman, said the widow was in Australia. Earlier in the week witness had a conversation with Mr. Macfadyen in which he used the following phrase: "You won't desert us, will you? Do your best, and we will work with you." Mr. Macfadyen replied : "We will see." The answer alarmed witness, and he said so, but Mr. Macfadyen made no comment.

Evidence as to finding the decapitated body in the Old-street tunnel was then given as well as testimony as to a recent remarkable change in Mr. Macfadyen's demeanour,

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity."

Considerable speculation was caused by the passage through East-road, City-road, shortly after 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd ult. of a glass-sided hearse, of which the blinds were closely drawn, followed by two pair-horse broughams, and at some distance behind by an ordinary mourning coach the blinds of which were also drawn.

Inquiries showed that it was the funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, the City banker, who committed suicide at Old street Station, City and South London Tube, on Saturday last. In order to avoid publicity the body was kept in the mortuary until the time it was conveyed to an undertaker's in East road. Here Dr. Alan Macfadyen, a brother, and two other gentlemen were waiting, and the procession at once started for Golder's Green, where the body was cremated. The ashes, which were enclosed in an earthenware urn and oak casket, were then conveyed to Hampstead Cemetery, where the majority of the mourners had assembled, and interred in the usual manner.

INTERIM RECEIVING ORDER.

An interim receiving order has, it is reported, been made under a petition presented against P. Macfadyen and Co., of Winchester House, City, and Madras, the bankers who suspended payment on Saturday last.

The partners in firm are given as P. Macfadyen (whose dead body was found on the railway,) Sir George Arbuthnot, and Y. M. Young.

Messrs. Baker, Baker, and Co. are the solicitors to the proceedings. At this early stage no particulars regarding the position of the estate could be obtained.

BAPTIST MISSION LOSES £1,000.

At a meeting held at Brentford in connexion with the Street Baptist Mission, Pastor Chisnall announced that for the spread of mission work in India a fund of £1,000 had been transferred to Messrs. Arbuthnot, Bankers, of Madras. He had that day received a telegram from their missioner (Mr. Booth) saying that every penny of this £1,000 had been lost through the bank's failure, and that he himself had been stranded penniless in Madras. A sum of £100 was immediately cabled to Mr. Booth, and it was stated that another £100 would be sent on Friday.

BINNY AND CO'S. FAILURE.

Proceedings of Adjourned Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 9.

The adjourned Meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Binny and Co. which was held in the firm's offices yesterday evening, was well attended. Dr. Miller was voted to the Chair and in his preliminary speech pleaded for united action and said that "united we stand, divided we fall." Mr. J. A. Natesan submitted several questions for consideration, but not having given previous notice, suggested that they might be referred to a Committee. Accordingly a Committee of Dr. Miller, the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar and Mr. E. S. Hensman was appointed with the recommendation that the proceedings of this Committee be printed and circulated.

Another meeting of the creditors is to be called by the earliest possible date.

MR. NATESAN'S QUESTIONS.—

The following are the questions to which Mr. Natesan requests answers :—

(1) Kindly let us know the names of the persons who have offered to buy up some securities at face-value at six lakhs and thirtysix thousand ; and if any of them have any connection with the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co.

(2) Whether, since the suspension of business, any other offer in the shape of help, or similar to the one made by "Friends at Home" was made and, if so, kindly state the terms of such offers.

(3) What was the capital invested in the business by each of the four partners of Messrs. Binny and Co.

(4) In the Draft Trust Deed presented, some of the properties belonging to only two of the Partners are mentioned. Are the creditors to understand that the other two Partners have no property to be handed over to the Trustees?

(5) Whether the Partners of Messrs. Binny and Co., or any of them, hold Insurance Policies, and if so, to what extent.

(6) In the Rough Balance Sheet circulated, a sum of Rs. 30,000 is mentioned under the head of Unsecured Liabilities as deposits in the London Office. Are the creditors to understand that the London Office has no assets ?

(7) On Monday last Mr. Boyson stated that a moiety of the remuneration which may be allowed by the proposed Limited Liability Company to present the Partners of Messrs. Binny and Co., who are to work the said Limited Company, as well as any further share that the Partners may receive on the profits of the Firm, would go towards the liquidation of the creditors' claims. As this is not mentioned in the proposed Trust Deed, how can the Trustees enforce the claims ?

MESSRS MOOLJI JAITHA'S OFFER.

Subsequently another creditor Mr. Sadasiva Rao, in reply to a question, whether the proposal be circulated among the creditors would be considered by the Committee, was answered in the affirmative.

The following is an extract from the Circular :—On the day on which Messrs Binny and Co. suspended payment, Messrs Mooljee, Jaitha and Co. well-known Mill Agents of Bombay and of the Choolai Mills, situated in our City of Madras, through their Solicitors, Messrs King and Josselyn, offered Messrs. Binny and Co. to advance them a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees to re-establish the firm, but the Partners of Messrs. Binny and Co. did not at once give a decisive reply, but postponed the consideration of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha's offer, pending the receipt of a reply to the message they had sent to one of their Partners in London.

On the day of the Creditors' Meeting, Messrs. King and Josselyn were informed that a Limited Liability Company in London was in course of formation or had already been formed and that that fact would be disclosed at the Creditors' Meeting.

After the announcement at the Creditors' Meeting of the fact of the formation of a Limited Liability Company in London and the terms which that Company had offered Messrs. Binny and Co., Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha's Solicitors again offered more favourable terms than the ones offered by the newly formed London Company, in case they were willing to transfer their interests in the Industrial concern, etc., to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

The Bombay firm also proposed to leave the management of the Mills and Presses in the hands of the present Partners of Messrs. Binny and Co., whose services were to be remunerated on a handsome scale.

In addition to these proposals they also made the offer to finance the concerns which would mean advancing a sum of thirty lakhs to meet the debentures on the Mills and Presses which were due at a very early date and to carry on the business of the firm.

To my great surprise these terms were refused.

As to whether Messrs. Binny and Co. were wise or otherwise in preferring to accept six lakhs and thirty six thousand rupees from an English Company to accepting seven lakhs from an Indian Company is a question for you to decide. I would only request you to press for an explanation from Messrs. Binny and Co. for their action in thus brushing aside a more advantageous offer of an Indian firm in favour of the less profitable terms of an English Company. To me the action of Messrs. Binny and Co. seems inexplicable.

After the advice we have had recently from high quarters we have no desire to introduce any race prejudice. It is then for them to offer a satisfactory explanation for the manner in which they have treated the negotiations of Messrs. Mooljee, Jaitha and Co., whose financial condition and business capacity are demonstrated by the number of Mills they own in differant parts of India, their high share value, and satisfactory dividends.

Arbuthnot's creditors meeting to-day.

FORMATION OF A BOARD OF TRUST.

Mr. V. Krishnamachari announces that he will move the following amendment to the Resolutions to be proposed at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot, to-morrow (Saturday):—That in the light of opinion expressed by Sir George Arbuthnot, for resuscitating the business to the best advantage of the creditors, immediate steps should be taken for vesting under a Trust Deed, similar to that of Messrs. Binny and Co., of all the affairs and concerns of the said firm in a Board of Trustees of a representative character.

2. That under the peculiar circumstances the Government be kindly requested to relax the rules prohibiting public servants from taking active part on behalf of all such Government servants who have suffered in the failure of said firm.

3. That after a thorough investigation of the whole of the affairs and concerns of the said firm the Trustees be requested to seek opinion of the best commercial experts with a view to see to what extent the business of the firm can be managed, with the promised co-operation of Sir George Arbuthnot, to the best advantage of the creditors and to recommend a scheme or schemes to be adopted by the creditors at the earliest possible date.

4. That the whole remuneration for the services of the said Trustees, including cost for obtaining expert opinion, be fixed at 1/4 per cent. on the amounts due to the creditors and be paid after the management of the firm is duly organised and vested in the Directorate.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

Good Tenders Obtained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 9.

Tenders for first instalment of six lakhs of the 45 lakhs Karachi Port Trust loan were opened this afternoon the result being as follows :—The highest accepted tender was Rs. 100-8-0; the lowest fully accepted, Rs. 98-4-0 ; the lowsst partially accepted, Rs. 98, average was just upon Rs. 98-11-6. The price of the loan compares extremely favourably to Karachi with the rates recently obtained by Calcutta and Rangoon.

KARACHI'S AFGHAN TRADE.

Communication with the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 9.

In reply to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce letter to the Government advocating a representation to the Amir on the advantages to Afghan trade that would result from the use of a railway at new Chaman, the Government of India state that the general question of the development of trade wich Kandahar and particularly the free opening of the Chaman Railway station are receiving attention and a letter on the subject was addressed to the Amir by H. E. the Viceroy. in July last. It is added that should a suitable opportunity offer during the Amir's visit the matter will again be brought to his personal notice.

TRANSPORT "REWA" ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 9.

The Transport "Rewa," Captain Mann, arrived here yesterday evening from Southampton with 1,238 troops, 84 officers, 94 women, 73 children. She made the passage in 22 days, a remarkably quick one for a Transport, having left Southampton on the 17th ultimo.

SURENDRANATH'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration by Bengal Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

The students of Calcutta propose to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Surendra Nath Banerji to-morrow (Saturday.)

AN UNSUCCESFUL RUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Yesterday a Mahomedan beggar quarrelled with another in Amratollah Street and in order to get him into trouble ripped his own stomach open with a broken piece of glass and is now in hospital and when better will be prosecuted.

PRINCE UDINE IN POONA.

Pays a Visit to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

Prince Udine who paid a brief visit to Lord Lamington at Mahableshwar returned here to-day and staying at the Western India Club. He leaves for Hyderabad to-morrow morning.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL FIRE.

Property Insured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

The fire, which broke out in the Hydraulic Jute Press yesterday, resulted in three godowns filled with pressed jute being burned, two of which were completely destroyed. All the jute was insured.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

Record Duck Shoot.

GRAND BANQUET AND FIREWORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KASHMIR, NOVEMBER 9.

On the 8th instant, their Excellencies, family and Staff, accompanied by Sir Francis Younghusband and Sir Louis Dane, Raja Sir Amar Singh, left by carriage for Hokarsar Lake, 8 miles from Srinagar, for a duck shoot. Here they were met by H. H. the Maharaja, Colonel Ward and Mr. Blunt. The party then embarked in small boats and took up their places which has been marked out in the geal. It was a most remarkable sight when the first shot was fired ; thousands of ducks, teal etc. getting up. Shooting continued until 2 p.m., when lunch was taken, each gun having been provided with his luncheon his boat so as to prevent the geal being disturbed by the boats constantly crossing. About 2-45 p.m. shooting began again and continued until 4-30 p m. The bag for His Excellency and Staff amounted to over 800 duck, Lord Francis Scott A. D. C. beating the record, getting 163 to his own gun. His Excellency came next. The total bag for the whole day counting some guns who were in small geals outside was over 150 each, a record for Kashmir.

In the evening a banquet to over 100 people was given by H. H. the Maharaja in the banqueting hall at the Palace in honor of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit at which His Excellency the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja spoke. Afterwards a display of fire works was witnessed from the veranda outside the banqueting hall. To-day (9th) at 2 p.m, His Excellency and party left privately by carriage for Baramulla, the original programme of going down by boat having to be abandoned owing to there being so little water in the river.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharaja in proposing the health of the Viceroy, said :—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies Gentlemen.—Before I perform the pleasing duty of asking you to drink to the health of His Excellency the Viceroy, I cannot but give expression to the feelings of happiness and pride which have been engendered in me by the kind visit which His Excellency has been pleased to pay to the summer capital of my State. I feel happy because His Excellency's visit affords me the opportunity, so devoutly wished for, of approaching His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor through his august representative and assuring His Majesty of the ties of the most unflinching devotion and steadfast loyalty which bind me to the Throne of Great Britain. I am at the same time proud because I feel that to Kashmir has been awarded the distinction of being selected as the State which should be the first to receive a visit from His Excellency after his assuming charge of his High Office. It is no wonder then that I should feel supremely happy on an occasion such as this, but my happiness is doubly augmented by the additional honour which has been conferred on me by Her Excellency Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliott gracing Kashmir with their presence. Her Excellency's grace of condescension added to her charm of manner and amiableness of disposition have poured sweetness over every place or institution which has felt the influence of her presence. And I cannot sufficiently thank their Excellencies for the gratification they have been the means of imparting to me. I take it as a marked indication of his kindly consideration towards me that I have been favoured with a Resident of eminent abilities and world-wide reputation in the person of my honoured friend and well wisher, Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband whose valuable advice and sympathy have already proved and will, I hope, for a long time yet to come be of immense benefit to me in the work of administration.

"Ladies and Gentlemen I need scarcely assure you how great is the advantage I hope will accrue to the State by His Excellency visiting Kashmir and making himself personally acquainted with its peculiar circumstances at a time when schemes of vast magnitude, bearing on the economic condition of the country are under consideration, I will not detain you any longer. I would ask you to drink to the health and happiness of H. E. the Viceroy coupled with that of her Excellency, His Excellency has had some cause for being satisfied with his visit to the State and that despite the meagre sport that their Excellencies have had. They will carry with them happy reminiscences, and I have no doubt that you will all respond to the toast with cordiality and enthusiasm."

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy in reply said :—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen :—I sincerely appreciate the more than cordial terms in which you have proposed the health of Lady Minto and myself, and all you have so kindly said of Her Excellency and my daughters. I cannot but feel how fortunate we have been to be able to visit Kashmir so soon after our arrival in India and to have been able to marvel at its unrivalled scenery under the guidance of your Highness I can assure your Highness we shall never forget the magnificence of your hospitality or the luxurious comfort of the beautiful camps you had prepared for us in your lovely valleys glowing with all the brilliant tints of autumn. We shall never forget the courtesy of your Highness's Minister and the universal attention we have met with throughout our tour. We shall return to India full of happy memories of Kashmir and its people. But, your Highness I have visited Kashmir not only as a guest upon whom you have showered your hospitality but as the representative of the King-Emperor. I can not only convey to his Majesty your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Throne of Great Britain but can testify to the able interest and care your Highness is bestowing upon the government of your State and the welfare of its people. By your Highness' kindness I have been able to see something of your excellently managed State Hospital, whilst Lady Minto has been much impressed by the admirable management of other hospitals. If She has had the opportunity of visiting your Museum. The examples of native industy and your great silk factory have been full of interest for me. I have seen something of your State schools at Srinagar and in the many villages through which we have passed and you have enabled me to make myself acquainted with that village government which is practicably the foundation of your administration.

"I have had, too, the great pleasure of inspecting the troops which your Highness has so patriotically contributed towards the defence of His Empire. I venture very heartily to congratulate Sir Amar Singh on the efficiency of those troops in whom he takes so great an interest. The duties thrown upon them for guards and escorts have, I know, been heavy during our visit and hope Sir Amar will tell them from me of my appreciation of the smartness with which they have turned out on all occasions. Your Highness may be proud of the fact that your troops share directly in the defence of the frontier—a fact which brings me into full accord with the wish expressed to me by Sir Amar Singh that your Highness's Mountain Batteries should possess the newest pattern of guns—the 10-screw guns supplied to His Majesty's Indian Army. They may not be immediately available, but I can assure your Highness that I will not disregard the eventual supply of them to Kashmir.

"I also feel how fortunate I have been in meeting your Highness's Feudatory Chiefs from the Gilgit Frontier I believe I am the first Viceroy who has been able to do so. I value highly the opportunity your Highness has given me of making myself personally acquainted with them and seeing for myself the evidence of their loyalty and friendship. Your Highness, Kashmir has the promise of a brilliant future before her, and I congratulate you on the possession of a Resident in Sir Francis Younghusband whose distinguished ability will, I know, be so heartily devoted to the assistance of your State. The capabilities of Kashmir are becoming every day more evident. You have already before you a great Electric Scheme, a Railway Scheme, Irrigation proposals, and Agricultural development generally which, I am sure, the Experimental form which I had the opportunity of opening will do much to further. I wish Kashmir all prosperity and success and I hope that perhaps it may be possible for Lady Minto and myself to return here again some day to witness the realization of great undertakings now in their infancy, and to renew the friendships. I hope, we have made in this beautiful country.

"I will now ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to a toast in which, I know you will all most cordially join—the health of our hospitable host the Maharaja of Kashmir."

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Opening of a Hindu Hostel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 9.

On Friday afternoon Sir James La Touche in the presence of a large and distinguished company opened the Mackonnell University Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad. The boarding house been erected by subscriptions from Hindu noblemen and gentlemen, including the Maharaja of Benares and Audhia and the Gaikwar of Baroda. The Government has given half a lakh rupees towards the total cost which is estimated at about three lakhs. At present rather over two lakhs have been actualiy spent and accommodation is provided for 110 students. Two wings have yet to be added to complete the buildings for 200 students. At present the demand for accommodation is greater than the supply. The central hall for lectures and debates was given by the Maharaja of Balrampur who also gave Rs. 25,000 to the general fund. The Gaikwar gave Rs. 4,000 to found Library. The Committee in the address to the Lieutenant-Governor emphasised the importance of the hostel system in University life in India and expressed most heartfelt thanks for the generous support given by his Government to educational progress in all directions.

The Lieutenant-Governor in reply congratulated the Committee on the completion of an admirable hostel which was an ornament to the University and must be a source of joyful satisfaction to the subscribers. The advantages of a residential system had been proved over and over again in connection with colleges in the United Provinces, and he rejoiced to see efforts being made everywhere to improve hostel accommodation. He hoped that in the hostels students would acquire a character, strong and modest, manly and courageous, to do what was right ; that they would acquire habits of self-reverence and self-control, of respect towards their teachers and kindness towards their fellow creatures.

His Honour then opened the hostel.

DOING A RASH ACT.

European Released on a Surety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVMEBER 9.

A European, named Hanson, Preventive Officer was tried under Sec 336 of the Crimiual Procedure Code.

Evidence showed that a report of firearms was heard from the third story of House No. 87 in 40th street and the neighbours saw the accused firing out of his window into the air. Two reports only were heard and the revolver was then thrown by the accused into the street.

The accused's defence was that he did not know what he was doing as he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He produced a number of excellent certificates of character from the Army and in other situations he had held.

He was released under Sec 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, being bound over in one surety in the sum of Rs. 50 to appear within six months, if so required by the Court.

RANGOON CHIEF JUDGE.

Appointment of the Honble Mr. Fox

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Government of India acting on the recomendation of the Leutenant Governor have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fox, Barrister-at-law, to be Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson Kt., C. S. I. who has been appointed to be a Member of Council of the Governor-General.

The Government of India have intimated that the selection of a Barrister on this occasion for the substantive appointment of Chief Judge is warranted in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Fox by his knowledge of the people and country and by his long experience as Judge of the Court. His appointment involves, therefore, no departure from the principal laid down in the previous correspondence to which the Government of India have decided to adhere.

A CONSTABLE SHOT.

Alleged Assailant Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 9.

Gulam Dastigir, a constable belonging to the Bangalore Police was last night at 8-30 o'clock found lying in an exhausted condition by the side of a public road in Kensington Park with revolver bullet wounds in his groin and stomach. Being in a precarious condition he was removed to the Bowring Hospital, where the Magistrate recorded his dying declaration. The constable stated that at about 7-30 p.m. he was taking one Varadarapilu, a butler, to Mr. Devas of the Essex Regiment now in Camp, and a woman in custody to the Ulsoor Police Station for being drunk and riotous, and that when they were near Mr. Devas' residence, the accused asked the constable to accompany him into his master's house so that he may change his coat. The constable complied, and when in the verandah of the house the accused brought out his master's revolver and fired three or four times at him and ran away with the woman. That he (constable) walked as far as the road, but being exhausted fell down.

The accused was arrested this morning and placed before the Magistrate, who remanded him to Police custody till the 12th instant.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a metre-gauge line of Railway in Southern Shan States. From Thazi to Sanghai, a distance of about 112 miles, The survey which has been placed under the control of the Burma Government, will be known as the Southern Shan States Railway Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 14th December, as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an investiture of both the Orders in the Fort at Agra on 12th January 1907 at 9 p.m. The Members of either Orders who will be present in Agra, on the date stated, will be expected to attend and they are requested to communicate their names and addresses to Sir L. W. Dane, Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India, and the Indian Empire not later than 1st December 1906.

The combined leave granted to Mr. J. P. Sequeira, Extra Assistant Political Resident in Persian Gulf, is extended by six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel I. F. Smyth Indian Medical Service (Madras), Senior Surgeon and ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Indian Army :—Lieutenants Robert, Frances, Day, Burnet, Percy, St. John, Rance, Woodhouse, Jack, Rose, Compton, Cannon, William, Montague, Armaud, Foster, Wilfrid, Richardson, Peacock, Henry, Augustus De Theerry, Mouillot; Second Lieutenants Gilbert, Leslie, Smith, George, Augustus Champagne, Wetherall; Lieutenants John Clarence, Hothom.

Second Lieutenants Leslie, Smith and Wetherall are promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Indian Army,

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Speaker took the Chair at five minutes past twelve o'clock.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SELBY ABBEY.

Mr. Lane-Fox asked Mr. Asquith whether he was aware that Selby Abbey had been completely destroyed by fire, and that when York Minster was burnt down in 1829 the Government of the day gave a grant of £5,000 worth of oak from the Government dockyards towards its restoration ; and whether his Majesty's Goverment could on this occasion make any grant or give any assistance in the similar work of restoration at Selby.

Mr. Asquith said he had made inquiries at the Record Office, but had been unable to ascertain precisely what occurred in 1829. With regard to the present case, he had received no application.

MAKING CRIMINALS OF VOTERS.

The House then went into Committee on the Plural Voting Bill, with Mr. Emmott in the Chair.

Sir E. Carson moved an amendment with a view of inducing the Government to state definitely in the bill the offences which they desired to punish under the bill. What he wanted to ensure was that while it should be criminal for a man to vote in two constituencies, it should not be criminal for him to vote in one constituency other than the one in which he had decided to exercise his vote.

Mr. Harcourt declined to accept the amendment on the ground that it would destsoy the principle of selection. He was however prepared to so amend Clause 1 as to make it criminal only when a man voted in a constituency which he had not selected "with intent to evade the provisions of the Act."

Viscount Castlereagh supported the Amendment, and complained of the ambiguity of the Clause as it stood.

Sir F. Banbury objected altogether to making it criminal for a voter to exercise his vote in more than one constituency.

Sir E. Carson asked leave to withdraw his amendment, and leave was given.

Mr. Harcourt moved to insert after the word "knowingly" the words "and with the intention of evading the provisions of this Act."

Mr. Bridgeman mentioned the case of an hon. member of the House who had voted twice in the same division one night during the early part of the Session. That hon member, it was perfectly clear, had no dishonest intention in voting twice, but it could not be held that he did not do it knowingly.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Lane-Fox moved to omit the word "personation" from the sub-section, in order to insert the words "An offence."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it was a monstrous thing that a man should be dubbed guilty of personation for simply coming up to ask for a ballot-paper. This was not a franchise bill at all, but a disfranchising bill—(Ministerial cheers)—although it would disfranchise very many people simply because they would vote against hon. gentlemen opposite. (Opposition cheers.) It was a bill simply to amend the criminal law.

Mr. Asquith said whether this was a franchising or a disfranchising bill had nothing whatever to do with the question put from the Chair.

(Opposition cries of "Oh!") The offence described in the section was almost indistinguishable from this which was described as personation. Was it a monstrous thing to apply the epithet of personification or bring it within the category of conduct of that kind ? First, the offender was a man who had deliberately selected a particular constituency. (Opposition cries of "No, no!") Yes, he would not be guilty of the offence unless he voted in a constituency other than that which he had selected. (Opposition cries of "Suppose he had not selected ?") He would not be guilty of an offence under this section if he had not. It must be a constituency other than the one he had selected or one he had not selected at all. He could not be convicted under this section unless it was proved that he knew the facts and unless it was proved that he did it with a deliberate intention of evading the Act. In these circumstances, was he not a person who was committing a very grave offence against the law, and, if so, why not say he was guilty of personation ?

Sir Edward Carson said that in every case of personation under the Ballot Act, an attempt had been made to vote a second time. A man fraudulently and deliberately came into a polling booth to represent himself as somebody whom he really was not. Was that anything like the present case ?

In this instance, a man had not voted at all, he had not exercised the franchise, but because he went in and asked for a ballot-paper, and because he is registered in another place, he was held to be guilty of personation. Was the political agent to be empowered to order his arrest? Why, the juries of this country would revolt against proceedings of this character.

PACKING THE REGISTER.

Mr. J. MacNeagh : You would soon manage that if you were there by packing the jury.

Sir Edward Carson : It is not a question of packing the jury ; it is a question of packing the register. Opposition cheers.

Lord Robert Cecil said they heard what the real object of this bill was from the speech of Mr. Cawley on the previous day. Opposition cheers. He held then that the intention was to deprive certain persons in this country of their votes, and to give advantage to the Liberal party.

Mr. Cawley interrupting said he never stated it was intended to give a particular advantage to the Liberal party. He had already told the noble lord on a former occasion what he had said or meant to say, and his experience was that it was usual for a correction of that kind to be accepted.

Lord R. Cecil accepted the explanation as to what the hon. member intended to say, but he was sorry the hon. member had disavowed the statement which correctly represented the intentions of the Government. In his judgment the intention of the Government was perfectly clear. In introducing the bill the intention of the Government was to safeguard the position of the Government and the Liberal party by depriving their opponents of a certain number of votes, and that being the case it was clear that the bill would mainly affect the richer and more educated classes.

Sir J. Lawson Walton said the only question before the Committee was how to deal with that class of persons who deliberately broke the law, and what weapon it was essential to have to ensure respect for the law.

Mr. Balfour asked that there should be a graduation of offences under the Act, and in asking that they were acting stricly in accordence with precedents laid down in similar and parallel cases. As it stood at present a man who went into a polling booth and asked for a voting paper would be in a worse position than a South African traitor. (Hear, hear.) There surely was a difference between the man who was guilty of impersonation and the man who simply asked for a voting paper.

AN INTERRUPTION FROM THE GALLERY.

Just as the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, the House was suddenly startled by a loud voice from the Strangers' Gallery. A dusky gentleman, wearing a dark blue silk robe, who had listened for some time to the discussion, had risen in his seat and, with extended arm, was addressing some remarks to the House generally. Very few persons were in the gallery at the time and no effort was made to prevent the interruption. "I am gentlemen, Englishman, a British subject ; I am sent by Almighty God."

Before another word could be uttered, the gallery attendants seized him and endeavoured to persuade him to leave the gallery. Their efforts were futile. The man again shouted "I am sent by Almighty God," and then several attendants who had meanwhile reached the gallery proceeded to forcibly remove him. He struggled violently, and was carried shouting up the gangway and out into the lobby.

The debate, which had momentarily been interrupted, was continued.

Mr. Henderson feared that many working men might be called upon to suffer owing to their ignorance by being on two registers, It was quite a common occurrance for men who had removed from one place to another. The workman might escape penalties on the ground that he did not know, but he might be subject to the incovenience and annoyance attendant upon such charges of personation.

Mr. Harcourt promised on report to bring up a clause such as would cover such cases as this.

Mr. Shackleton said there was also the danger that the working men who were on two registers would be deprived of the right to vote in either, and would thus lose their vote altogether,

Mr. Asquith said the point would receive the attention of the Government.

Colonel Kenyon-Slaney asked if there was any option in the way of a fine for this offence, or was it imprisonment only.

Mr. Lupton thought there ought to be a maximum fine of £50.

The Attorney General said there was no option under the Clause as it stood.

At five minutes past two o'clock, the discussion having lasted two hours.

Mr Asquith moved the closure.

The Chairman accepted the motion and

cries of "Gag" from the Opposition benches, and the division was taken with the following result:—

For the closure	284
Against	70
Majority	214

The Committee then divided on the amendment, which was rejected by 288 to 71.

Mr. Balfour asked if it would be practicable to move an amendment definitely raising the point that there should or should not be an alternative fine in cases of offences proved.

Ms. Cave suggested an amendment, but the Chairman protested against the practice of springing amendments upon him in that way, and the matter was allowed to drop.

A WESTMINISTER REVIEW.

STRANGE SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

A DUSKY GENTLEMAN'S INTERRUPTIONS.

What subtle influence is there in the atmosphere at Westminister in these days? We are having alarums and excursions all the time. The suffragettes raise a riot in the Central Lobby that has its sequel in "Black Maria" and prison cell.

In the discussion of the Plural Voting Bills language is used by members themselves that is but rarely seen in the prosaic records of Hansard. And now to-day, a wierd figure rises in the Strangers' Gallery, and, to the astonished gentlemen of the House of Commons, proclaims himself an emissary of the Almighty. This incident occurred after the House had been discussing for an hour and a half what Mr. Austen Chamberlain called the "savage" penalties imposed by the bill not only against the plural voter but the man with a plural qualification who does not vote at all.

The points of controversy were involved in some amount of legal mist, and an attempt to grapple with contradictory definitions of "personation" may have led to the mental unbalancing of the dusky gentleman robed in purple who suddenly and dramatically loomed on the attention of the Mother of Parliaments.

Mr. Balfour had just concluded a skilful analytical speech, and members were waiting for the next development on the floor of the House, when an alien voice broke upon the Assembly. It came from above. Members looked upwards, and there, a few feet behind the clock in the middle of the Strangers' Gallery, stood an apparition that fixed attention. His face was black, very black. His hair was thick and curly and woolly. His figure was draped in a striking robe of purple hue. And he was talking. "Gentlemen! Englishmen!" he exclaimed. All the officials were horrified. "I am a British subject," he went on, dramatically. "Before any reply is made I want to tell you that I come from Almightly God!" This was as far as he got. Two or three attendants rushed at him, and he was pushed up the stairway through the crimson curtains, and so out. All the time his voice was raised in plaintive remonstrance. "I am a British subject," he repeated, while members below, having recovered from their astonishment, laughed at the diversion. Some of them hurried out to see what would happen when the sable emissary was got out of the gallery by the agitated Parliamentary staff.

Matters are shaping themselves towards compromise on the Education Bill, and the way has been made easier by the statesmanlike and moderating speech of the Primate yesterday. Viscount Goschen's strong appeal to the Government on behalf of the laymen will not be lost on the Liberal Churchmen in the Commons, by whom it is regarded as a fair and reasonable demand. It is early yet to indicate the lines of the settlement, as much debate must take place before they are made clear, but it is evident that the concessions to be wrung from the Government will be considerable. Also, it is too early to say that the Commons will decline to accept them. Whatever the passive resistance party may have to say against concession, nothing is more likely than that they will still resist merely passively when the party whip is applied.

Service members of the House of Commons condemn strongly the perfectly futile agitation which is being conducted in certain journals against the present policy of the admiralty. The body of Parliamentary opinion that supports the ideal of a continuously strong Navy is not unfavourable to the recent changes proposed in the arrangement of the home and reserve fleets, since many of the reforms that have been recently urged by admiralty critics are embodied in these changes. The real time for criticism of the present Government's policy towards the Navy will come next year, when Lord Tweedmouth's board will be judged by the shipbuilding programme which they then put forward.

The question of making good the Montagu stands by itself, and on both sides of the House there is a desire that special and supplemental provision should be made to redress the balance of battleship power disturbed by this serious loss. Mr. Edmund Robertson is aware of any responsive to this desire, and it is probable that when the next Navy debate comes on a reassuring statement will be made by the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Although the protest embodied in the, "I espy strangers," is not carried on from day to day, the feeling of resentment entertained by old members of the House of Commons at the annexation of their favourite evening resort by the First Commissioner of Works continues, and will be given due expression to whom the opportunity occurs. Most old members admire Mr. Harcourt's enterprise, and his desire to expedite and facilitate business, but they think that be might at least have gone through the form of asking the opinion of the House before altering so radically its internal arrangements.

The London Welsh Unionist Association, notwithstanding the fact that the Principality at the last election failed to return a single Unionist, maintains a bold front, and is already preparing for the next fight. At the opening of the winter Session Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., speaking to the members of the association at the Holborn Restaurant, strongly advocated the continuation of the Tariff Reform campaign.

The Welsh Church Commission resumes its sittings at Old Palace Yard this morning, under the presidency of Lord Justice Vaughan Williams. Up to the present the Anti-Disestablishers are exceedingly well satisfied with the evidence adduced on behalf of the Church, which has gone to prove that even on Nonconformist showing, the Church of England even in Wales commands the allegiance of a far greater proportion of the population than English people generally deem to be the case. It is anticipated that the evidence to be given today by Canon Camber Williams and others will greatly strengthen this conclusion, and Welsh Churchmen, naturally, are more or less jubilant.

"CAPTAIN VON KOEPENICK" FOUND.

Only a Cobbler.

BERLIN LAUGHING MORE THAN EVER.

Many will be sorry, some glad, and all interested to hear that the man who robbed the Koepenick Municipal Treasury on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and had the Mayor and cashier conveyed under escort to Berlin, was arrested early this morning by Berlin detectives in the Lange Strasse in the eastern district of the city. He turns out to be a shoemaker named Voigt, of Tilsit, and to have already several terms of penal servitude.

The story of the arrest, as set forth by Reuter's Berlin correspondent, shows that the criminal commissaries, Herren Wehn and Nasse, who had charge of the case, together with two detectives from Hanover and Magdeburg, had succeeded in tracking Voigt to N. 27, Koff-strase, Rixdor, a suburb of Berlin. When the detectives arrived there to effect the arrest, however, they found that their bird had flown; but it was not long before they discovered that he was living in the Lange Strasse.

The defective proceeded thither with all speed, and there they had the satisfaction of arresting the bogus captain, over whose exploits all unofficial Germany has been roaring with laughter. The police say they have proofs that Voigt is identical with the Koepenick swindler.

The news of the arrest reached Berlin at ten o'clock this morning, and was quickly distributed to interested crowds in special editions of the newspapers. The fact that the much-feted hero of Koepenick is only a cobbler has greatly increased the general mirth caused by the affair.

Wilhelm Voigt was born at Tilsit on February 13, 1849, and has been convicted three times for theft and once for forgery, when he was condemned to seven years penal servitude; and his last sentence was one of fifteen years' penal servitude at Gnesen for robbing the police-court safe at Wonrowitz. He was released on February 1 last and placed under police supervision; and he stayed at Wismar until July, when he came to Berlin.

Voigt's identity with the Koepenick swindler is said to have been established by means of a photograph, which the police obtained showing him with a beard and in the same dress as he wore when he purchased at an old-clothes dealers in Potsdam, the uniform in which he carried out his famous coup. It is added by Reuter's correspondent that he has made a full confession. In all, Voigt has spent twenty-seven years in penal servitude.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS HOAXED AGAIN.

BOGUS "PRINCESS CHARLOTTE."

The great "Captain von Koepenick" has found an imitator, and once more the Kaiser's troops have proved easy victims. The incident is perhaps even more ridiculous than that of a fortnight ago, for the heroine of it is a harmless old lunatic lady, "well known in Konigsberg." The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" sets the incident forth in the following gleeful narrative:—

Yesterday an elderly lady, plainly dressed, appeared before the guardhouse in front of the castle of Konigsberg. Two sentries were posted at the gates, and inside the guard-house were a score of soldiers on the watch. She informed the sentries that she was Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, aunt of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, who at present occupies the Schloss. The sentinels at once presented, and the full guard of twenty men turned out, stood to arms, the drums rattled, and trumpets were blown.

The lady then explained to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the watch that she had business with her "nephew," but as the Prince was out the old lady was accommodated with a chair in front of the castle gate.

Meanwhile a crowd was gathering, and finally grew to such dimensions that the officer had to send for the police to keep the crowd from pressing on the watch-house. Before the police arrived a troop of cuirassiers rattled along the street, and turned into the Schloss courtyard, their officers not forgetting to salute the Princess of Mecklenburg, and then the police hurried to the scene.

At their head was an officer who at once recognised the old lady as a sort of harmless lunatic well known in Konigsberg. The crowds were pushed back, a droshky fetched, and she was removed to the local lunatic asylum.

It is stated that this adventurous old lady was not even elegantly dressed. But the name of Princess Charlotte sufficed. Nor had the Konigsberg Guard the excuse that the heroes of Koepenick had. There was not even a uniform to dazzle them. People are speculating as to what grotesque lengths the guard would have gone had not the police arrived on the scene.

THE WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION.

HOW A RELIGIOUS CENSUS IS WORKED.

The Royal Commission on the Welsh Church held a further public sitting this morning at the Royal Commission House, Westminster, and heard evidence relating to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen. Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams presided.

The Rev. T. R. Walters, vicar of Christ Church, Carmarthen, said his parish was created in 1843 as a chapel of ease to St. David's. The total income was £620, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commisioners and Queen Anne's bounty. The Ecclesiastical Commisioners also paid £120 for a curate. At St. David's the services were wholly in Welsh, and at Christ Church wholly in English. In the two churches last year there were ten marriages and thirty-six baptisms, and thirty-three people were buried in St. David's churchyard. In the boy's Sunday school there were forty-five under the age of fifteen and twenty-two above that age. In the girls' school the figures were ninety and eighty. This school included girls, women, and infants.

Answering questions, the witness said that he and Nonconformist ministers were on remarkably good terms, and worked in perfect friendship and amity. On many occasions he had the privilege of ministering in connection with the Nonconformist ministry.

Sir John Williams: Would you preach in a Nonconformist chapel?

Witness: I should have no objection personally to doing that, but I should be liable to rebuke, and I am not fond of rebuke.

In reply to questions as to the value of a religious census, witness said it sometimes happened in prison that a man or woman did not tell the truth about his or her religious persuasion.

The Chairman: I know something about the internal arrangements of prison. In some a prisoner will get more or less comfort if they belong to one or other denomination, and criminals knowing it make their choice accordingly. There is the same sort of thing in the Army. I know that the Roman Catholic service for a certain regiment at Aldershot used to take place at an earlier hour than the other service. Your average soldier likes to get the service over as early as possible, and the number of Roman Catholics in that regiment was quite out of proportion to the percentage of Roman Catholics in the general census.

Mr. Samuel Evans: How many people attend your church?

Witness: Perhaps Lord Justice Vaughan Williams can help me in that. We had over a thousand people in the church when he was there one Sunday.

The Chairman: I hope that does not disqualify me as Chairman.

FIVE CONVICTS ESCAPE.

WARDERS OVERPOWERED,

GOVERNOR LOCKED IN A CELL.

Four desperate convicts, armed with dangerous weapons, are at large in the Forest of Dean, one of the wildest parts of England. Every available Gloucestershire policeman has been engaged during to-day in hunting for the escaped men. The police have made a cordon around the forest, and hope to capture them before to-morrow, but it is a desperate game, for the hunted and hungry convicts are young and powerful, and their criminal record is of the worst description.

This exciting situation is the result of a daring and well-planned mutiny by at least eleven convicts undergoing penal servitude in the Gloucester County Prison. The mutiny, which was carried out on Thursday evening, was partly successful. Only five convicts were able to overcome the warders and the governor and make good their escape. After clearing the prison, these five found the Severn, which is deep but not wide, and runs near the prison. They entered a boat which, fortunately for their design, happened to be there, and gained green fields and open country. Across the greenland they darted and followed the course of the winding river towards the thick clumps of elm trees. In some salmon fishing haunt of the Severn the convicts found some old clothing discarded since the salmon season, and exchanged these for the tell-tale prison garb. There was evidently not enough clothes for all. Thus equipped, the men were emboldened to take the high road. Little is known of their movements afterwards. Almost the only clue is that at four o'clock this morning Constable Hawker, on duty on a country road, met four rough-looking men, who it was now known, were the escaped convicts. They passed the constable at Westbury-on-Severn, which is not more than eight miles from Gloucester. Their course, if followed, would lead them to the Forest of Dean.

Meanwhile one of the party of five has been captured. This is James Flynn, of London, aged twenty-two, who was undergoing penal servitude. The story of his capture reads like a chapter from a novel. It is well told by Signalman H. C. Dunsy, who brought it about.

SIGNALMAN'S STORY.

"It was about one o'clock in the morning that I was on duty in the Over Side box," he said, "when I heard some-one walking along the line, crunching the ballast beneath his feet. I looked out and saw the figure of a man looming indistinctly through the fog. My suspicions were aroused, and I cried out to him 'Where are you going?' The man answered, 'I don't know.' 'Well, you had better come up,' I said, 'and let me have a look at you.' He came into the light and I saw by his capless, close-shaven head that he was one of the convicts. I asked him if that were so, and he said, 'I am one of 'em, and I think I'm pretty well done.'

"After crossing the Severn," he told me, "they found themselves on an island formed by the river and the canal. They escaped from this island by crossing the other watercourse, They had gone for miles and finally found themselves back in the same place again.

"I gathered from Flynn that not liking the nature of his companions, fearing their threats respecting anyone they should meet and thinking he would have a better chance of escape by himself, he pretended to feel faint and was left behind.

"When I had got my information, I told him I was going to send for some one quite handy. He said nothing but looked. I then telephoned for the police. By the time they arrived he was quite jovial. He told me he had not meant to escape, but he could not resist the open door. From what Flynn said, the other four men were making little headway but always returning upon their traces, During the daytime they would be sure to keep under cover.

One of the Prison Commissioners has come down to investigate one of the most remarkable mutinies of this generation. The prison contains thirty-seven convicts, in addition to more than 103 ordinary Gloucestershire prisoners.

A warder was going his rounds at 7-30 on Thursday evening, collecting from the cells the day's work of each convict. He had no suspicion that a plot had been hatched. Warder Hall appears to have opened cells 1 and 2, thus placing himself at the mercy of two convicts. As soon as he had opened the second cell, the lamp in the first cell was extinguished; a scuffling motion began, and the bell was set ringing violently. The bell-ringing was the signal in the plot to arouse the other conspirators, As soon as Warder Hall re-entered the first cell to ascertain the circumstances, he received a stunning blow in the face, Although an elderly man, he stood to his duty and called for his warder comrades. He was promptly attacked by the convict and overpowered.

The convict from the second cell came on the scene, and the two were more than a match for the warders. They flung the officers into the cells, took their keys, locked them in, and then proceeded to the cells of other convicts. The imprisoned warders called for help, and the governor, aroused in his office, came into the corridor. He was also seized. "It can't be helped, gov'nor," exclaimed one of the convicts, as Mr. J. Finn was thrust into a cell.

The convicts then rushed for the main gate. The only obstacle remaining was the warder on sentry duty. One convict took from him the key of the gate, which they unlocked and darted forth, Five of them had got free, and, locking the heavy gate after them, they ran down the langway which is bounded by the prison wall on one side and the barracks of the local volunteers on the other.

All the mutineers did not escape. Six of them the officers subdued and took back to their cells. It is reported but not authenticated, that upon one of these men were found the governor's watch and chain, taken from him in the melee.

The police believe that the four men who are free are now roaming in the Forest of Dean—a twenty-square-mile expanse of giant trees and thick-set undergrowth. No better haunt for outlaws could be imagined than this historical forest, with its old disused mines, and its jungle of dense woods, intersected by roads. Food is, of course, obtainable there by men of violence and criminal resolve, as there are habitations in the Forest. The four men have possessed themselves of two rasors and a truncheon.

TRUST "BLUFF."

HEAVY FALL IN SUNLIGHT.

London, October 26.

Still faithfully following the example of the American Trusts, the soap kings are engaged in what is known in American language as "putting up a bluff."

The public attitude of the head of the Trust is an affectation of cheery optimism. The private attitude is a frantic desire to get in new firms, so as to make the crushing of the remainder and the control of the shopkeepers and the public easier.

The most amusing bluff is the statement that Sunlight soap sales are going up.

The "Daily Mail," suggests that readers of this journal might make inquiries of local grocers and oilmen. They will then realise the extent of the bluff. Sunlight is falling everywhere, and heavily.

Sunlight is the chief sufferer. The public will not have the 15-oz. pounds which have been foisted on the unfortunate traders. Immense quantities of this short-weight material are being sent back to Port Sunlight. Much of it is lying at the railway stations unpacked. It is becoming as useless a drug in the market as American tinned meats. Grocers who return it can now exact a credit note for each filched ounce. The public should refuse these 15-oz. doublets.

Mr. Lever's alleged optimism does not deceive the public, and is obviously not deceiving the other members of the Trust, most of whom are very weary of the situation and wondering how the City will regard the forthcoming flotation. Friction is known to exist within the Trust. The filched ounce has besmirched the whole undertaking and is not to the liking of Mr. Watson or Mr, Crosfield; and Lever's shares are steadily falling; to-day they touched 10¼. Before the agitation they were 11¾.

The price of Sunlight soap is still rising.

In the municipal elections which take place next week the Soap Trust is taking a prominent place.

Questions have been asked of all the candidates as to whether they will, if elected, permit the use of Trust soap in local institutions such as hospitals, workhouses, and asylums.

The subject is the most popular at the thousands of meetings that are now being held throughout the country, and is invariably cheered to the echo.

POLICY OF THE TRUST.

Light is being gradually thrown on the Trust policy. Mr. J. Crosfield and Dr. Markel, of Crosfield and Son, to-day admitted to a Warrington correspondent that "a few of the smaller firms (in the combine) would be absorbed by Lever's. There would be a board to discuss the finances and decide on the policy."

The Press Association understands that an important development may shortly be expected with regard to the Soap Trust. It will probably be in the nature of a move on the part of firms not in the Lever "combine." The Grocers' Federation has also issued a private circular stating that the trade will shortly be acquainted with the arrangements which have been made with the Trust, and which, it is believed, will be more satisfactory to retail distributors.

ANOTHER TRUST DEFEAT.

The Soap Trust has sustained a second defeat. The first set-back, announced in Thursday's "Daily Maill," came when public indignation compelled Mr. Lever to abandon his 15-oz.-make-1lb. method of business.

Now grocers, who move slower than the consumers, have begun to demand restitution form Mr. Lever for the omitted ounce. These demands have occurred only from certain districts here and these chiefly in London and its suburbs. The important point is that Mr. Lever has conceded the claim. When this fact becomes known from the *Daily Mail* throughout the whole country, all retail traders who have been unwittingly selling the delusive pound of 15oz. will doubtless send in their demands to Port Sunlight.

Mr. Lever's acknowledgment—so far emanating from his London office—is taking the from of issuing credit notes. He is not refunding cash, nor is there any possibility of deducting the rebate from the current accounts, inasmuch as Mr. Lever's general method except in a very limited number of cases is cash down with all orders. The credit note arrangement is to have shortage upon past delivery credited forward against payment for future orders.

This is of course, one of Mr. Lever's ingenious concessions to placate the angry grocers and induce them to give repeat orders to the Trust, his idea being that restitution in this form will retain the retailor is the toils of the Trust. But no clever manœure of this kind can hide the fact that the issue of credit notes for the lost once amounts in effect to an admission that in equity restitution is obligatory; I cannot for a moment be regarded as a new form of Port Sunlight's portean coupon scheme,

Once Mr. Lever has acknowledged that square the dealing with the shopkeepers necessitates a refund in the guise of credit notes, he can scarcely draw a decisive distinction between making restitution in soap and making it in cash.

COMEDY OF BLACKMAIL.

HOW A WOMAN BOUGHT BACK HER LOVE LETTERS.

That truth is often more amusing than fiction has just been shown by a case tried at the Ninth Paris Correctional Court. M. Greisser, a chief clerk in the French post office, married, and residing at the little suburban town of Arceuil had a friend named Seing, also an official in the post-office, and a bachelor. They are friends no more, for M. Greisser prosecuted his colleague for blackmail, and for assault and battery.

As the husband was away all day at the Central post-office in Paris, Seing, who was engaged in the district post-office at Arceuil, took advantage of his friend's absence to make love to his wife. This state of things went on for a couple of years without the husband being any the wiser, at the end of that time Mme. Greisser became thoroughly tired of her intrigue.

Mme. Greisser explained that he sold her back her letters at a shilling a piece, and this cost her a pound. Then he made her buy back her photograph which she had given him with a few words of dedication £2. Next he produced a lock of her hair done up with ribbon another £1.

"He went on," added Mme. Gresser, "producing locks of hair, which he said were all mine, and which he sold me back at ten shilling each. At last when I refused to give him any more money, he wrote an anonymous letter to my husband, causing the vilest things about me"

The Judge asked witness how she knew that Seing wrote the letter. Mme. Greisser blushed. "Accause," she said, "in the letter he mentioned a fact which nobody but my husband this monster knew anything about. He spoke of a beauty spot which I have on my back.

The husband M. Greisser gave evidence in a very excited manner. "When Seing," he declared, "found I had forgiven my wife and that his letter produced no effect. he did everything he could to annoy me"

Witness related a visit which the accused made to his house one night, accompanied by his mother, both armed with cudgels. This led to a pugilistic encounter at two o'clock in the morning on the pavement outside.

Eventually Seing was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the husband, and given the benefit of the First Offenders Act.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

FACTS AND PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S MESSAGE.

M. Georges Clemenceau, the new President of the French Cabinet, has addressed a letter to the President of the Republic with regard to the formation of the new Ministry of Labour. M. Clemenceau reminds the President that in this creation it is proposed to realise a reform already accomplished in certain countries and demanded by the French democracy for over half-a century. While there are Ministers of Labour in Belgium and New Zealand, it must not be forgotten that its initiative—at least, theoretically—is due to the Republic of 1848.

It was Louis Blanc who asked the Constituent Assembly to form a Ministry of Progress and Labour. The proposal was dropped, owing to the reactionary policy of 1849. It was again taken up by M. Camille Raspail in 1886 without success. M. Vaillant and several of his colleagues presented it again in 1894, 1898, and 1903. Finally, as the Senate, the Commission of Finances, in the special report of the Minister of the Interior for 1906, gave its implicit approval to the institution of a Mintster of Labour.

M. Clemenceau continues:—"As a fact, the Department of Labour does not want creating. It exists, but it exists in a dispersed condition in the form of sub-departments attached to different Ministries, which—to the great prejudice of the Administration and of Government action—have no bond between them The question, then, is simply to create a new organism by the union of pre-existing parts, or, in other words, to unite scattered services in a distinct Administration, ...

PURVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT.

"The Minister of Labour will have in his purview all that concerns: [a] The regulation of labour (hours of work, rest, hygiene, security, etc.) (b) relations between employers and employes (contracts, trades-unions, differences, conciliation, etc.); (c) conditions of existence of workers in case of illness, accidents, cessasion of work, invalidity old age, and, in general, the thirty and other institutions which particularly interest these clasess; (d) statisticts and inquiries relative to all these objects.

"In a word, the Minister will occupy himself with everything concerning the worker, regarded as such—that is to say, as attached by a labour contract to other people. The making of such contracts will be included, as well as the conditions in which it has to be carried out, so as not to risk the health or safety of the worker. At the same time, he should seek to secure for those who have no resources but their strength to work the means of subsistence when the latter gives way momentarily or definitely."

The new Ministry of Labour, M. Clemenceau adds, is proposed to be made up of the two departments which, in the old Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour, were concerned with questions of labour and the protection of labour, and social assurance and thrift. To these two departments are to be added co-operation, taken from the Ministry of the Interior, and part of the mines supervision, which is now regulated by the Ministry of Public Works, concerning the regulation of works questions, sick aid and old-age pensions.

QUESTION OF THE MINES.

It has been suggested that the whole service of mines might be handed over to the new Ministry, but the President of the Council considers that there are so many subjects coming under this head, beside the one of labour, that it could not properly be brought within the scope of a Labour Ministry. "The regulation of the hours of work may without any inconvenience from part of the Departments of Labour, which has since 1892 had in its keeping th) supervision of mines from this points of view in its connection with women and children."

To assure the authority of the Minister of Labour over the mining engineers who are entrusted with the regulation of the work, the decrees of nominations are to be signed jointly by the Ministers of Labour and of Public Works,

M. Clemenceau concludes his latter: "The creation of this now department will doubtless not solve the many problems raised by the present condition of the workers, but it will facilitate the study of them and assist the solution. Henceforward the same mind will watch over the progress of social legislation, whatever the class of workers may be to which it applies, In this way legislation for the working classes will be rendered more coherent, its reform more rapid, and the solicitude which the Government feels for the worker more tangible."

FRENCH BARON'S SUICICE.

CURIOUS EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

Curious evidence was given at yesterday's inquest on the young French baron who died on Wednesday after being found shot at Fischer's Hotel, Clifford-street, Bond-street on October 8.

Mr. Henry D. Walton, a solicitor from the Isle of Wight, said that the dead man was his brother-in-law His full name was Jean Baptist Louis Antole Eugene Solignac. He was twenty-two years of age, a single man, and lived at Leslie Court, near Gloucester. He was of independent means and was a baron of Farance although a British subject. Mr. Walton also described the deceased as being of a very reserved and highly sensitive nature and likely to keep any trouble to himself. He was a sober, conscientious, and highly honourable young man.

Mr Reginald Victor B. Loxley, of Little Cloisters, Gloucester, said he knew the baron as a personal friend. They spent Sunday, the 7th inst, motoring togethers. He oould not say that his friend appeared at all depressed.

Mr. Schroder: Had he ever said that the was in financial troubles?—Once he told me he was in trouble.

Mr. George Stimp, proprietor of the hotel, said that Mr. Loxley spoke to his friend, and asked him what was the matter, but Baron Solignac seemed to be in a semi-unconscion: but in reply to a question from the proprietor he said, "I have been cursing inwardly for the last quarter of an hour." Later he mentioned something about writing a play.

A revolver was round under the bed, and a police-sergeant said be found a letter of which he thought Mr. Loxley had a translation.

Dr. Wilcox. Home Office analyst, said the immediate cause of dath was bloodpoisoning, The direction of the wound was an unusual one, either for accident or suicide,

A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

GOLUCHOWKI AND HIS EMPEROR.

IMPERIAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER.

The official "Wiener Zeitung" to-day publishes the the texts of the autograph letters adressed by the Emperor to Count Goluchowski and General von Pitreich on the occasion of their resignations.

In the letter to the late Foreign Minister his Majesty regretfully expresses his appreciation of the movive of the Count's decision to resign, and after most warmly thanking him for his services which have extended over a period of nearly twelve years and have been marked by success and steadfastness of purpose confers upon the Count the Grand Cross of the Order of St, Stephen, set in brilliants.

The letter to the retiring War Minister expresses the Emperor's most crodial recognation of General von Pitreich's activity. His Majesty says that the Minister had not had the satisfaction of seeing materially assured all those needs which, according to his conviction, had been indispensable; and that, seeing the efforts displayed by him misconstrued, he is unable to continue them. In conclusion, the Emperor confers upon the ex-Minister, of War the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

GREAT FIRE IN PARIS.

£800,000 DAMAGED.

Immense damage was done last night by a fire which broke out in the Rue Oberkampf at the important arms factory of Messrs. Bariquand, well known as manufacturers of quick-firing guns. The building was practically destroyed, and M, Bariquand declares that the loss amounts to something like £800,000.

Eight hundred workmen are thrown out of employment as a result of the fire.—Central News.

A Reuter telegram states that the fire started in a piano factory, from which, it spread to the machine shops of the Bariquand works, the arms factory escaping. The piano factory and machine shops are almost entirely destroyed. A workman was partially suffocated by the smoke, but was rescued in time A fireman was also injured. The fire was extinguished at half-past one o'clock this morning.

THE FERMENT IN RUSSIA.

Armoured Launches on the Neva.

A Telegram has been received at the Ministry of the Interior from General Kaulbars, the Military Governor of Odessa, to the effect that a serious political strike has occurred at the railway works at Briansk. Over 12,000 workmen are affected, and black flags have been hoisted on the houses.

With a view to better observation of the movements of the revolutionaries, a flotilla of swift armoured launches has been organized for service on the waters of St. Petersburg. One of the boats carries a Hotchkiss gun.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE.

The *Espana Nueva* publishes a report to the effect that the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See has resigned his post. According to the *Heraldo*, however, the Minister of State declares that there is no foundation for the rumour.

In the Chamber to-day the Minister of War read a bill fixing next year's contingent of recruits for the army at 20,000 men.

FEARED DISASTER AT SEA.

A telegram from Norfolk (Virginia) reports that four hundred life preservers and a number of other parts of a ship haye drifted ashore there. The preservers bear no mark, and it is therefore impossible to say what vessel they belonged to, but it is feared that they are only too certainly the signs of a big disaster at sea.

Up to the present, however, no shipping disaster of any magnitude is reported off the Carolina coast.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na.

REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN.

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn is one of the best known admirals of our navy.

His statement concerning Peruna will have much weight as it goes out into the world.

What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is equally efficacious.

Taken at once after exposure, it should prevent catching cold.

PE-RU-NA A RELIABLE REMEDY.

After a cold has become established, Peruna will break it up as quickly as any other remedy known.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body, Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

Peruna will relieve catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

CHRONIC CATARRH OF THROAT.

"I was troubled with catarrh of the throat particularly, and suffered considerably as a result thereof for a period of about five years, and my general health was affected.

SOUGHT CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

"Three years ago I was forced to give up business, and took up my residence in the Western country, looking for relief in change of climate as well as a change in the method of treatment for my ailment.

RELIEF IN PE-RU-NA.

"After much expense, both here and in the West, I was induced by a friend to try Peruna. I continued the use of it for about five weeks, at the end of which time I returned to New York, both well and happy."—Wm. H. Switzer, 395 E. 83rd street, New York City.

USED PE-RU-NA IN HIS FAMILY.

"I have used Peruna in my family with very satisfactory results for the last two years. Besides I have recommended it to all whom I think are in need of it.

"I urge all who are afflicted to buy a bottle and begin its use at once. I have never heard of any who have used it to be dissatisfied with the results."—Frank W. Harris, box 23, Basic City, Va., member A. F. & A. M.

A TYPICAL TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. J. H. Galbraith, 390 West Second Ave., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have been a sufferer of catarrh of the stomach and kidneys for seven years. Doctors did me no good, and after taking Peruna for six months, at intervals, I believe I am cured. My appetite returned, I sleep well and work every day. I always have it in the house."

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a glimpse of the vast array of endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

[illegible] directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

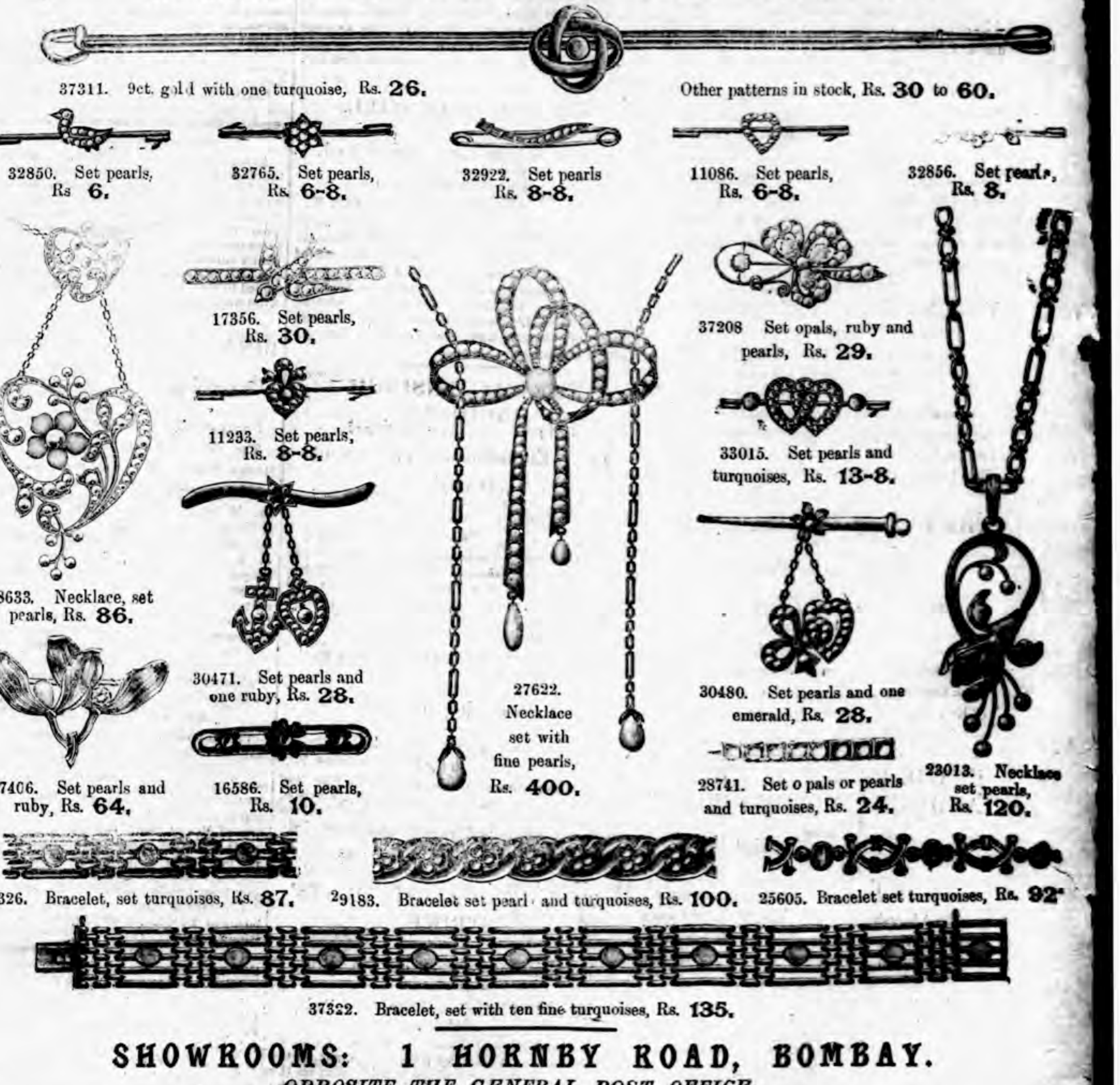
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio U. S. A

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.


37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60.
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400.
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
37326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearl and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

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Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

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8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S!

MATHERAN AFTER THE RAINS.

Completion of the Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, NOVEMBER 6.

MATHERAN is a pretty spot always. It is at its best after the rains and is most enjoyable before the regular season has commenced. The vegetation is thicker and more redundant, and the green of the woods and of the fields and meadows in the valleys is more intense. Many tiny streams are still trickling down the hill-side, and a few bigger ones, proud of their vigour and volume, are hissing and crawling their way to the plains. There is one such stream feeding the Charlotte Lake, the sound of which is mingled morning and evening in pleasant harmony with the carol of birds, with whom the little lake region is a favourite haunt. The lake is overflowing at present, the superfluous water running over the dam to the valley below, where the Dhobis are for the time being simply in their element. The walks along the shady valleys and pathways are quiet and undisturbed, and the rides are more enjoyable now, that the ponies are fresh and in fairly good condition. Happily, it will yet be some months before the Apollo Pier and the Bandstand of Bombay will be transplanted on the Rugby plateau, when one is troubled with the eternal queries, "When did you come?" and "When are you going?" Bold encroachments have been made on the unfrequented paths by grass and vegetation which waits to be dried by the sun, and eventually to be trampled out of existence in the busy season. Although the days are somewhat warm, the keen air of morning and evening gives a grateful promise of the coming weather. Whether Matheran will be quite as peaceful and lovely after the railway has been opened and the consequent incursion of troops of week-enders, is more than I can tell. I, for one, regard the prospect almost with dismay. It will take away so much from the picturesqueness of the scene.

The railway line is now complete, and a few details obtained from an authoritative source may be of interest to your readers. The total length of the line is twelve miles and a half, while that of the present road is something over seven miles. It ascends the hill by an easy gradient, the maximum being 1 in 20. The line starts from Neral in the southerly direction, going round the Gadal hill to the plateau of Jumapati at the foot of the main hill. It then traverses the eastern side of the hill, and after two or three loops, goes round Panorama hill about 500 feet down the peak, revealing a pretty view of hills and valleys. There is a tunnel, 150 feet long, just below Panorama Hill, and there are several deep cuttings, specially in this neighbourhood. The work of cutting a route down its side was extremely difficult, as well as fraught with some danger. For survey and other preliminary work, men were secured with ropes and let down the precipice. The line terminates at the Bazar where a station is under construction, and it is expected to be opened about the commencement of the new year. The staff is busy repairing a number of landslips which were caused during the rains. A section of the 121st Pioneers is employed on the work, while the number of coolies and artisans at present is over 500, and more will be employed as they will come in after the field-work of the season is over.

There will be an upper and a lower class, the fare per passenger being Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 1-8, respectively. The upper class will accommodate six and the lower class 16 passengers. Each train will carry about a hundred passengers with luggage, and the journey will be accomplished in about a couple of hours. The time will be gradually reduced to an hour and a half. Luggage above a certain amount will be charged eight annas a maund. It is complained in some quarters that while there will be no saving of time under the new mode of transport, the expense of travelling will be heavier than at present The passengers will have to pay for the carriage of themselves and their luggage from the bazar to their residence, which in some cases will be a couple of miles away. But I suppose it will be open to any one to go by the old road in any way he chooses, though I should think that very few will elect to eschew the comparative ease and comfort of the railway in spite of its drawbacks.

The whole work, from start to finish, has been accomplished under the supervision of Rai Saheb Harichand who has a life-long experience of railway construction.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, NOVEMBER 7.

SINCE my last communication, Dharwar has enjoyed a plentiful supply of water—folks say for a period of 18 months—owing to the copious rainfall, over 36 inches having fallen. Ponds, wells and tanks are beautiful and "Adam's ale" abounds. So fair, so good! The city is immune and as far as can be ascertained, also the country, from the terrible Plague scourge and no epidemic prevails, and there is no cattle disease, fungi being abundant. Prices have fallen: *Juwari*, the staple grain is now selling at 10 seers per rupee, rice at 4 to 5 seers, while vegetable, English and Country, enlivens the eye and whets the appetite, in strolling through the local market, especially on *Shandee* or weekly market fair day, held every Tuesday. Road repairs are also being executed by the P. W. Department and the Municipality, and the thoroughfares are tidy and clean, much to the credit of Mr. C. W. M. Hulom, the Collector's administrative and executive control. Mr. T. D. Fry presides, with punctuality and marked ability in the District and Session's Court, while Mr. Brown, the Asst. District and Sessons Judge, sits in a room in the Subordinate Judge's Court, dispensing civil and criminal law with judicial care and precision.

A few changes have occurred and are impending in some of the departments. Lt.-Col. Syms M. D., I. M. S., our popular painstaking Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of the District Jail and Lunatic Asylum, will be leaving the district within the month of November, having been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, *vice* Major Binke, the permanent incumbent proceeding on leave. It is believed that Col. Lyons will probably be absent from Dharwar for a period of six months. His return will be most welcome. Mr. Framjee, Parsee Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., having again been transferred to Poona, Mr. Melodi has succeeded him while Mr. Chapman controls, as Executive Engineer, P. W. D., the Roads and Buildings, N. Section. Mr. Reecher, S. M. Railway, after a brief stay in Dharwar, has rejoined his post at Goa.

Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Kemble of the S. P. G. Society, the new Church in Hubli named the "Church of the Ascension" was solemnly dedicated for Divine Service on Thursday, the 18th October, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on his return from Mahableshwar, after his recovery from recent illness, assisted by the Rev. Arnold Foote, M. A. His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Rivington from Gadag and the Rev. Kemble, B. A.—The attendance was very large, both of the European and Eurasian residents of Hubli and of the encouraging native congregation. The Church furniture, Pulpit, Reading Desk, Communion Table are of chaste design, while the Font is of white marble supported by four salmon coloured pillars. The walls are decorated with pictures, illustrative of scenes in the life of the Saviour, while a large Maltese cross surmounts a long narrow board facing the chancel, with a Canarese inscription thereon.

THE orders of the Imperial Government are published in the latest issue of the Hyderabad Residency Orders in regard to the judicial powers of the Resident and his Assistants, which are as follows:—The First Assistant to the Resident for the time being shall exercise, within the limits of the Railway lands in the territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Sessions as described in the Court of Criminal Procedure. The Resident for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions as well as High Court as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which Magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the First Assistant to the Resident, provided that the First Assistant Resident shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Resident acting as a Court of Sessions. In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Sessions within the limits of the said lands, the First Assistant Resident may take cognisance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognisance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates. It is also notified that as the First Assistant to the Resident has been appointed District Magistrate for the Railway lands in the territories of H. H. the Nizam, the order appointing the Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars a District Magistrate is cancelled.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

THE following Memoranda were submitted for discussion at the recent Meeting between the Telegraph Committee and a Deputation of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chairman, Mr. H. Courtenay Wright, Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, and Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary.

DELAY IN HANDLING REPETITIONS.

It is considered that service Telegrams should not take more than 3 or 4 hours, whereas it usually takes not less than 6 hours to get a repetition. It often happens that repetitions are called for twice before the correct cypher is obtained, entailing a loss of a whole day and its consequent business. It is suggested that arrangements for filing original messages required for futures reference might be greatly improved, as at present it takes sometimes on an average over 20 minutes to find the required original. A separate staff and a special counter apart from ordinary traffic, would it is believed, go a great way to remedy the delays complained of. It is also suggested that repetitions should be given precedence over all ordinary messages.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A great deal of time is taken at present in booking messages; this is largely due to the operation of affixing stamps to telegraphic receipts. There does not seem to be any cogent reason why stamps should be used in India, as this practice is not followed in Europe. It would expedite the despatch of a telegram if a simple receipt was granted for money paid as is done in the case of railway receipts. It is further suggested that firms should be allowed to have deposits or running accounts for the payment of cables as is done largely for Customs Duty.

THE BAUDOT SYSTEM.

It is suggested that the present system of cutting every word of the Typewriter slips and pasting them line after line might be changed—and that there would be a distinct saving in time and less chance of mistakes occurring, if the slips were pasted in successive lines as they come, on the plan adopted in Europe generally.

CHECK OFFICE.

The present method, necessitating all enquiries to be referred to the Check Office in Calcutta, not only causes loss of much valuable time but is extremely inconvenient in all matters of urgent business. It is suggested that there should be decentralisation in this work, and that all large centres of business, such as Bombay, Madras and Karachi, should have their own independent Check Offices.

REDUCTION OF RATES TO JAPAN AND ADEN.

As trade with Japan has increased considerably of late years, it is reasonable to expect that some reduction in rates might be made. The present rate from India to Japan is Rs. 3-1-0 per word, as compared with Rs. 1-8-0 to Europe.

As regards messages to Aden, it cannot be understood why for the comparatively short distance to Aden Rs. 1-5-0 per word should be charged, when Rs. 1-8-0 per word is charged for the whole way to the United Kingdom. The disproportion is very marked—and a reduction is called for regarding rates to Aden.

ERRORS IN RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING MESSAGES.

This, it is believed, is almost wholly due to the undermanning of the Department, and the overworking of the present staff of signallers and clerks. The Chamber considers that the system of paying "pie-money" for rapid work must necessarily lead to carelessness and if it is continued fines for mistakes should be increased. An increase in the subordinate staff is strongly urged.

DELAYS IN THE DELIVERIES OF INLAND AND CABLE MESSAGES.

It is felt that a quicker delivery of Inland Messages is urgently called for. At present a great deal of time is wasted especially in the case of ordinary and deferred telegrams. The time occupied in the despatch and delivery of foreign cables is also felt to be excessive—and a more rapid transmission is believed to be feasible. In this connection the Chamber would urge a new all British Cable.

URGENT ORDINARY AND DEFERRED MESSAGES.

It is felt that the anomalies regarding the above should be removed. The present charges for sixteen words in "Urgent" and "Ordinary" telegrams are Rs 2 and Re 1 and for every additional word annas four and two, respectively: the latter payments being quite out of proportion to that for the first sixteen words. It is suggested that the additional charge per word, if reduced to half what it is now, would result in the abolition of the present practice of splitting up long telegrams—and be a great saving to the Department in both time and money. In the case of deferred messages the present charge is 10 words for four annas, and each additional word one anna. Here each word in the original messages costs only 4·8 pies, whereas each additional word costs 12 pies or 2½ times as much. It is suggested that the proportion should be more reasonable and the charge for each additional word be reduced to 6 pies.

CODE MESSAGE COMBINATIONS OF PLAIN LANGUAGE WORDS, AND CERTIFICATE FROM SENDERS.

Unable to understand the reasons for the restrictions ordered. Under Rules 161 and 162 it is permissible that words used in Code Messages consisting of not more than ten letters can be made up into any combination provided it is pronounceable, and it is therefore difficult to understand why there should be any further restriction as to how these ten letters should be made up. It appears that as a Code word generally represents a phrase of considerably more than two words, there is no necessity for restricting such ten letters from being made up of one or more words. It is therefore advisable that such restrictions should be abolished and the conditions confined to the regulations contained in Rules 161 and 162 of the Telegraph Guide.

COASTAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chamber would be glad if the Committee take into consideration the several applications that have been made by Messrs Shepherd & Company (now the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd.,) urging upon Government the desirability of connecting all the coastal ports in the southern part of the Presidency by a continuous line of telegraphs. At present the following ports: Alibag, Janjira, Hurnai, Rutnagiri, Malwan, Vingurla, Goa, Karwar, Honawar, and Bhatkal, have telegraph stations but there is no continuous wire along the coast and the intermediate nine coast ports. Rewdanda, Sharivardhan, Dabhool, Jaygad, Jaytapore, Viziadrug, Devaghad and Tadri are not connected by wires. At present the lines from the Coast ports have to pass over the ghauts by circuitous routes and often urgent telegrams to Bombay advising the late sailing of Shepherd's two o'clock steamer from Rutnagiri do not arrive until too late at night to be of any service. The Telegraph services to the coast ports to be any value to the public must be continuous and direct. It is necessary to advise the departures of the steamers from port to port consecutively and many messages would be sent by the public if facilities were afforded. The present alignment of the wires cannot be worked to any great advantage and letters by Shepherd and Company's steamers are frequently delivered quicker than telegrams.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following is a telegram sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 7th November.

Slight rain during week in parts Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur, Morerain needed for maturing crops and rabi sowings in parts Broach, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in parts Sind, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, insects in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach and Bijapur and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing and good outturn expected. Rabi sowing continues except in parts Deccan where retarded for want of sufficient moisture, Cotton picking progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar Ahmedabad. Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona and Dharwar. Agricultural stock insufficient in parts Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient Stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices falling. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 16 to 45 per cent., in Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent., and elsewhere normal to 30 per cent less than normal. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good. Numbers on gratuitous relief during week ending 27th ultimo—Poona 44, Belgaum 24, Jamkhandi 52; total 120,

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He declared that the feeling as to total abstinence in the Army had absolutely changed even in the last ten years. Quite a different class of recruit was now being obtained. Every branch of the Association in India had a temperance room, and they were annually representing to the Government the necessity and economy of making the same provision here. The Secretary for War would pat them on the back, but was not so liberal with money. This was "penny-wise, and pound-foolish," for temperance rooms helped to empty the military prisons and hospitals. As for the canteens, they were bound to make provision for non-abstainers; but the canteen on its present basis could not last many years. The soldier ought to be returned to civil life as good as, or if possible better than, when he entered the Army. In regard to after-employment, a man who took with him a certificate of temperance, or better still, total abstinence, had a better chance of employment than other men. It was not so difficult for ex-soldiers to get employment as was often made out. Failure to get work was often the fault of the man himself. Lord Methuen made the further interesting remark that although the clergy have done much the doctors have done far more to dissuade soldiers from drinking. The same may, I think, be said of society generally. The late Lord Salisbury, a fine statue of whom, erected at the cost of his Hertfordshire friends, has just been unveiled outside the principal gates of Hatfield Park, used to say that hard drinking had been abandoned by the upper classes owing to the effect of clubs where insobriety would be punished by expulsion. It would be an exaggeration to say "We are all teetotalers now, but the number of people who do not drink wine or any other alcoholic liquor is enormously increasing especially in what is called the best Society.

THE EMPIRE AND LONDON CLUBS.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda during his recent stay in London was appointed an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, a privilege only conferred upon every distinguished people. By the way there is some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of establishing the proposed Empire Club. The idea was mooted by the British Empire League and, so far as names go, the project is well backed, but I have seen more than one club of a similar character started with as great a flourish of trumpets and after a time quietly pass away. Will the new venture be more successful? I have my doubts. The principal aim is to provide a rendezvous for Colonials temporarily or permanently residing in this country. My experience of Colonials—and I know a pretty considerable number of them—is that they would prefer to obtain access to the best of the existing clubs. Certainly if I were a colonial visitor I should consider it more interesting to belong to a club which was not entirely Colonial. Sectional clubs tend to become dull, and that I suppose is why there are not more in London. Even the service clubs are perhaps not so flourishing as they were years ago, and great professions like the Law and Medicine do not need separate clubs for their members. The Whitehall Club, where engineers used to foregather, has recently ceased to exist and is not likely to have a successor. I hear that many of the engineers who were members of the Whitehall Club have joined or hope to join the St. Stephen's the situation of which is very convenient for those whose offices are in Westminster; and Westminster is just as much an engineer's quarter as Harley street is a doctor's quarter.

NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Memorial to the Brussels Conference has been drawn up by the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee. It deals with the effects of the Liquor Traffic as injurious not only to the well-being of the native races, but also to the development of legitimate trades. Careful statistics have been complied showing that the Powers interested in trade in the "spirituous liquor zone" have a General Trade the extent and value of which stand in inverse proportion to the extent and value of their Liquor Traffic. Again additional statistics show that whenever and wherever the Liquor Traffic has increased General Trade has decreased or the increase has been checked and *vice versa*. The Committee have forwarded the Memorial together with letter to the President of the Brussels Conference to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs praying him to have them laid before the Conference. In reply communications dated the 13th and 17th of October have been received from the Foreign Office, from which I extract the following:—"With regard to the Memorial which your Society wish laid before the forthcoming Liquor Conference at Brussels, I am to state that the British Representatives have been instructed to endeavour to find a favourable opportunity of presenting that document to the Conference as soon as it reaches them. I am to state that His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries will endeavour to take a favourable opportunity of lying the Memorial before the Representatives and of delivering the letter to the President of the Conference."—I am, &c.

L. H. NOTT,

Secretary Native Races and The Liquor Traffic United Committee.

Westminster October 19.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE Oct. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F H Bibra, B
Mr A Macdonell, B
Mr P A Sandilands, B
Mr H B Taylor, B
Lieut-Col G S Ommanney, 2-3 G R
Maj G T Robinson, 33 Punj
Maj M G James, 6 G R
Maj F R Ozzard, I M S
Maj W W Warner, 30 Lrs Gordon's H
Maj W W White I M S
Maj C L Williams, I M S
Capt G Pennefather Evans, 19 Punj
Capt F H G Hutchinson, I M S
Capt F C Lane, R [A
Capt A G Thomson, 58 Vaughan's R
Lieut N G B Goodfellow, 128 Prs
Lieut A H McCleverty, 2 Q O, Raj L I
Lieut J G Skene, 7 G R
Lieut W C Taylor, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt N R J Rainier, I M S B, study leave from 16 6 06 to 1 10 06
Capt H A Cameron, R E, B, 3 mo furl
Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, B Cav, furl to 10 12 06
Mr H Coupland, B Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr E S Carr, B, 2 mo M C
Mr T C Fisher, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H C De Sanges, B 6 mo M C
Mr C E Housden B3 mo MC
Mr C Landon, B, 2 mo M C
Mr E Mypher, B, 3 mo M C in substitution of 3 weeks' extraordinary leave advised in List of 9 10 06
Mr J MacFarlane, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J M Roberts B 1 mo furl
Mr W G Newton, B, 3 mo furl in substitution of 5 mo and 12 days advised last week
Mr W F Milne, M, 2 mo M C
Mr E Clements, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C
Major F H H Jeffcoat, 86 Inf, 6 mo M C
Major W H W Elliot, D S O, I M S, 27 days
Capt R L Ricketts, 10 Lrs to 21 1 07
Capt A M S Elsmie, 56 In 2 mo M C
Capt F W Sanders, R E 60 days
Capt C F Woodward, 54 Sikhs, 2 mo M C
Capt H M Turton, 55 R, 19 days
Capt R W C Blair, 123 R, 1 mo M C
Capt J G Lyons, 76 Punj, 3 mo M C
Lieut J D Scale, 87 Punj, to 30 1 07
Lieut G D Mathew, 2 G R 7 days

PERMITTD TO RETURN.

Col J W A Morgan, I C V D, B
Major P J Lumsden, I M S, B
Capt C A Smith B
Mr R E Younghusband, B Cov
Mr W H Cornish B
Mr C H Gordon, B
Mr F E Cole, B
Mr F J Wood, B
Mr G W Schonemann B
Mr G R S McCrea, B
Mr R W Hodges, B
Mr P W Lang, B
Mr W D Macgregor, B
Mr T W T Wheeler, B
Mr R H L Lushington, M
Mr D G Viviani, M
Mr M R Jardine, Bo
Mr S Flavel, Bo
Lieut Col J S Daly, I M S
Lieut Col M T Shewen, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut Col H L Stafford, R E
Major W H W Elliot, I M S,
Major M W Pike, D A A G Sialkot Bde
Major A B Saunders, 29 Lrs
Major A G Maxwell, 6th K E O Cav
Major R M Bell, S T C
Major H P Bell 44 Merwara Inf
Capt F W Saunders, R E
Capt H B Dyson, D A A G, Wn Cd
Capt T E M Lane, 9 Bhopa Inf
Capt W H Chaldecott, R E
Capt H C M N James, 98 Inf
Lieut D Pritchard, 4 Cav
Lieut W M Turner, R A
Lieut C H Mowbray, 116 Mah
Lieut J H G Wilson, 103 Mah
Lieut A I Dawes, 90 Punj
Lieut G W Hill R A
Lieut L H Branson 110 Mah
Lieut E G Elles, 2 G R
Lieut O D Bennett, 26 Punj
Lieut C B Harcourt 28 Punj
Second Lieut G M Ayscough South Lancashire Regt
Assist Engineer K C C Sayer, R I M

INSPECTION OF KARACHI HARBOUR.

Speeches by the Commissioner and Chairman.

THE annual inspection of the Karachi Harbour by the Port Trustees and those who are privileged to be their guests took place on Friday last, the 2nd instant A most sumptuous lunch was provided by the hospitality of the Trustees, to which all present did ample justice, followed by the event of the afternoon, the speech of the Chairman of the Trust, Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., who after the King's health had been drunk proposed the toast of "Our Guests."

For the Port is new, I will not say, at the parting of the ways, for she is not, and I remember I used that quotation quite recently in "another place." So I will say, as I believe a Port is feminine, that she is now at that stage of her existence when having emerged from infancy and childhood she is

Standing with impatient (*not* reluctant) feet
Where the stream and river meet—
Womanhood and childhood sweet.

Eager to throw the future upon the lap of the gods and confident in the bright promise of the coming years. I will not go into detail as to the remoter past. We all know that some 60 years ago Karachi was but a fishing village: we all know how the City and the Port have thrived and prospered together, and we know and recognize what a deep debt of gratitude is due to those who nursed the infant as we to-day observe her adolescent growth. (Hear, hear).

But that is ancient history and I only propose to quote, a few round—very few, and very round—figures, "dem the hapenny" said Mr. Mantilini, and I quite agree with him, as indicative of the extraordinary, almost trans-Atlantic rise of Karachi from obscurity to high place among the Ports of the Empire in the course of a few short years. In 1885 our imports were valued at about 476 lakhs, our exports at 544 lakhs. In 1895 the figures were 706 lakhs and 861 lakhs. In 1905, the last year for which we have complete figures, our imports reached 1305 lakhs and our exports 1656 lakhs. In 1885-86 our income was 6 lakhs and expenditure 3½ lakhs. Ten years later the figures were 9½ and 11½ lakhs, while in 1905-06 they reached 24 lakhs and 19 lakhs, respectively. (Applause).

These, gentlemen, are instructive figures, but it was he said that they only represent the natural unforced growth of this Port.

But now we are, so to speak, and by no means unwillingly going into a forcing house certainly as regards our export trade, as we have to provide in the comparatively near future facilities for handling and shipping the vast quantities of grain, wheat in particular, which the gigantic irrigational scheme now under execution in the Punjab will pour into our storage yards.

The past year has been by no means an idle one. I will mention only a few of the more important works which have been carried to completion, or are now in progress.

The Pool has been reclaimed, thus adding 46 acres to our property—a most valuable addition which has already justified the expenditure of 4 lakhs on reclamation, etc.

Where once ebbed and flowed its sullen waters we now see railway lines and sheds, and the Port Trust are at the present time erecting a shed for storage of sugar at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000 upon part of this reclamation. The dredger "Edward Jackson" has been added to our fleet at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees and two new steamer berths are nearing completion at a cost of 8½ lakhs. We have just bought 135 wagons from other railways for use on our reclamations, and these of course we shall, when we have done with them, sell at a handsome profit to the N.W. Railway to supplement that scanty rolling stock of which we heard so much a few months ago. And we have just built a very fine and large vessel which would have been named the "Dreadnought" if we had not been afraid of hurting the feelings of rival ship-builders, [*Laughter*]. These and many other works which I need not mention have been undertaken in the ordinary course of expansion and improvements.

I will now, if you will bear with me a little longer, touch upon the scheme which has at last taken definite shape, and to a certain extent has been commenced, in connection with the special inprovements to, and extension of the Port. You are aware that at the request of the Trustees a Committee of Experts was appointed by Government, and their services lent to the Trustees for the purpose of advising them how to face the vast increase of export trade as well as the largely expanding import trade. The report of that committee was handed over to a sub-committee of the Trustees: it was sent to the N. W. Railway and the public bodies of Karachi for remark and was criticized and discussed, blessed and cursed by them, by the Press, the man in the street and by, I mean at—"the Bar"! Gentlemen, we all know that Bar—the Bar of public opinion shall we say? (Laughter.) If in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom, we ought to be thankful, for we have had many. And here I should just like to say that the Trustees of this Port strongly depreciate the attempts that are made from time to time to exhibit Karachi as in rivalry to Bombay. Not a bit of it; there is room for both, and all we want is to secure the trade and traffic of which this Port is the natural outlet. And I would add that we feel we have of late years at all events, received the most cordial recognition of the Government of Bombay in our efforts, and that they have done their best to meet these efforts in every possible way. (Applause.) The scheme has now been finally decided on and includes:—

Extension of, and improvements to, the wharfage to berth 15 big boats and provide a passenger basin, overbridge, etc., costing Rs. 45 lakhs. An export yard on the Queen's Road covering an area of 150 acres, An import yard on the Lyari Hard. These latter costing some 55 lakhs, Of course, there are many detailed works involved in the execution of these three main heads, but I need not go into them. Well I will just say how far we have proceeded up to now. We have obtained the sanction of Government to raise a loan of 45 lakhs for the wharfage. A leasehold property of 4½ acres belonging to the Sind Cotton Press Company we have just acquired by amicable arrangement for Rs. 100,000. This includes the sea frontage required for completion of the wharfage scheme, and some beautiful old ruins (laughter) which alas! must disappear in accordance with the inexorable law of progress which sweeps ruthlessly away the most striking mediæval remains when their retention would be a bar to development. Incidentally I may say that the Napier obelisk will soon emerge from its present obscurity and we shall no longer be dependent for a glimpse of it on the courtesy of the inhabitants of the hut in front of it leaving their back door open. We have come to a practically definite agreement with the N. W. Railway regarding the working of the yards. We are engaged in negotiations with the Municipality of Karachi for the acquisition of the land upwards of 160 acres for the new export yard, and I trust we shall, as in the case of the Cotton Press Company be able to come to an amicable understanding. That land, gentlemen, you are familiar with, it cannot be said to be picturesque or historically interesting, nor does it contain any relics of the past, but no doubt, it has some mysterious value in the eyes of its present owners whose illusions on the subject it will be our duty to endeavour to dispel. We have asked Government to amend our Act for the purpose of assimilating our borrowing powers to those of the other great Ports of India, as at present we are rather handicapped by having to raise our loans under the Local Authorities Loans Act. This day week we open the tenders for a loan of 6 lakhs, the first instalment of the 45 lakhs loan. This, no doubt, will be eagerly sought for, and speaking quite confidentially, I should advise application considerably above par to avoid disappointment.

We have still to arrange minor details with the Municipality, the Military Department, and the Tramway Company, but such is the "sweet reasonableness" induced by the mild and pleasing climate of Karachi that I have little doubt we shall find no great difficulty in concluding arrangements satisfactory to all concerned.

We have a Balance of some 40 lakhs including a Reserve of 15 lakhs, recently raised from 10 lakhs under Government sanction, and in due course to be raised to 25. Our surplus revenue even under the calculations required by the Local Authorities Loans Act averages some 5 lakhs. Our estimated Revenue for 1906-07 is roundly 26 1/2 lakhs, and our realizations for 6 months 15 1/2 lakhs, Estimated expenditure 20 lakhs and for 6 months has been 8½. We possess a property in land, buildings, etc., valued at upwards of 170 lakhs. This, gentlemen, will we trust, appear to you a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, and we may look forward to heavy business next year as there are the best of reasons for anticipating a very heavy crop this season. During this present year Karachi has received a high and unprecedented honour in the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and their embarkation from our Port on H. M. S. "Renown." That visit is fresh in our recollections and will be long and loyally remembered. Sind is a Province loyal to the core and fully appreciated the honour received. Those of us who were present on the occasion will remember the arrangements made generally, the unique and imposing arch at the Merewether Pier and the beautiful and artistic one at the Napier Mole Bridge, which we owed to Messrs Jackson, Lynn and Cooper. As to that arch at the Napier Mole Bridge I personally feel keen regret that such a beautiful structure had to perish and could not be perpetuated. We also remember the brilliant scene of the embarkation, but from a Port Trust point of view it was a special matter of congratulation that Their Royal Highnesses, to use the beautiful imagery of our Administration Report, were able to step on board the "Renown" as if into a Railway train from the platform of a station, a facility which it is believed, they enjoyed at no other Port in India.

In reply Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner in Sind, remarked that Karachi is justly proud of her Port and of its Trustees. I will not attempt to follow you, Mr. Chairman, through all the detailed statistics you have just given us. But I am very glad that you have given them, because I feel that it cannot be too often, or too emphatically, impressed on the public mind how enormously and how steadily the trade of the port is developing, and how all important it is that the development of the port should steadily keep pace with the growing requirements of trade. You have referred, Sir, to the extremely sound financial position of the Trust; and I am glad to be in a position to heartily endorse all you say on this head. I am supported in doing so by no less an authority than the Accountant-General of Bombay; and you may be quite sure that the Government of India took care to satisfy themselves on the point by the best expert advice at their command before according their sanction to the raising of a fresh loan. (*Hear hear*) Gentlemen, there is happily no need for me to dilate to you on the gravity of your responsibilities. You have given ample evidence, in the present as in the past, of the whole-heartedness and devotion with which you realize and discharge those responsibilities.

Gentleman, we see indications on all sides of the way in which Karachi is rapidly emerging from a position of comparative obscurity, and her merits, both actual and potential, becoming better known to the world at large. Gentlemen, as representing on the one hand the Government of Bombay, and on the other the people of this Province, let me assure you of the confidence with which the destinies of this port are left in your hands. Permit me at the same time to thank you once more in the name of all your guests for all the kindness you have shown us to-day (*Cheers*)

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC ORDINANCE.

WRITING on Oct. 21 the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* said:—The announcement in yesterday's telegrams to the effect that the Royal assent had been withheld from the new Registration of Asiatics Ordinance pending the arrival in London of an Asiatic deputation sharpens the anxiety with which the question is being watched here, I summarised the provision of the Ordinance at the time of its passage through the Legislature. The position is briefly as follows. If the Transvaal is allowed to be open to free Asiatic immigration, skilled trades and retail commerce will commerce will inevitably be taken from the whites, and in fifty years the population will resemble that of India and Mauritius.

So far as Europeans, are concerned they must cease to be anything but a small ruling caste. The policy of the present Administration is to exclude further immigration pending the establishment of responsible government, and at the same time to extend greater privileges to Asiatics already entitled to reside in the colony. The present Ordinance provides for the complete registration of all Asiatics in such a way that personation, in which the Asiatic is a past master, by would-be immigrants will be made impossible. The new registration will give a firm title to Asiatics already domiciled and do much to protect them from harassing interference in the future. At the same time Asiatics will be relieved from the obnoxious registartion fee and will be given a title to their land and mosques, the refusal of which hitherto has been a standing grievance.

The head of the deputation, which was due to arrive yesterday, is an able Indian lawyer, who is the principal agent through whom Asiatics desiring to enter the Transvaal have obtained permits, and has in the past established a large business on this footing. Sir Richard Solomon travelled by the same ship. All who are concerned to save retail commerce and skilled trades for white colonists—that is, practically all thinking South Africans—look to him to represent the cause of the white population. The Ordinance is of more than local importance, because without it any union of South Africa, including Natal as well as the Transvaal, is practically impossible. The Transvaal is firmly determined never to expose herself to the wholesale influx of Natal coolies free to settle in the country and to compete ruinously with farmers, artisans, and shopkeepers.

With reference to the above telegram, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. H. O. Ally, members of the Transvaal British Indian Deputation, write to the *Times* on the same date from the Hotel Cecil, "to correct certain misstatements." With regard to personation they "state emphatically that the existing registration certificates held by British Indians entirely prevent" it. Asiatics already domiciled "have the full title to residence already, unless it is to be snatched from them by fresh legislation." That Asiatics will be absolved from the registration fee, "is a preposterous statement, as they have already paid it either to the Boer Government or to the British." With regard to free immigration it has never been claimed by British Indians in their wildest dreams; they have accepted "the principle of restriction in vogue at the Cape, Natal, and other British Colonies." It is declared that "the statement that the first undersigned (Mr. Gandhi) has been the principal agent through whom Indians obtained permits to enter the Transvaal...is false." In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ally say:—"Any influx of Asiatics into the Transvaal on a wholesale basis has been denied by the British Indian community, whose position today is infinitely worse than it was under the Boer *regime*. The community has asked for an inquiry into the alleged influx of Asiatics on a large scale. We assert that the vast majority of the 13,000 British Indians of the Transvaal are in possession of lawful permits and certificates. If there are any without the necessary documents, the Peace Preservation Ordinance is strong and severe enough to expel such people from the country. . . . The British Indian community, . . . claims for the resident Indian population the ordinary rights of citizenship—namely, freedom to hold landed property, freedom of locomotion, and freedom to trade under general regulations, without class distinctions."

A JOURNALIST'S SUICIDE.

Sad Affair at Maritzburg.

The circumstances attending the suicide of Mr. Robert (or Roger) Laming, a Maritzburg correspondent, which was reported on the 22nd September were peculiarly distressing.

Deceased, who had come to Maritzburg only a week previously to represent the "Advertiser" (Durban), had been drinking rather freely. He complained early in the week of violent neuralgia, and stated he had been taking laudanum. On Saturday night he was heard moving about his room, and arranging papers. One of these (an envelope marked "To be opened in case of my sudden death") was discovered next morning in a prominent position on the table. It contained the address of his wife in Cape Colony and of a sister and brother, the latter being a clergyman in England. Deceased was an Oxford University man, and extremely talented, while his social connections are said to have been excellent.

The letter mentioned above was, by the way, written In India three years ago, and that he had it in his possession, and now placed it in so prominent a position in his room, shows that he had before contemplated suicide, and that he did in fact take his life by his own hand. The body was found on the morning of the 23rd Sept. lying fully dressed on the bed. By the side of the bed was an empty laudanum bottle. Laming was a man of considerable ability, and had occupied many important positions on South African, Indian, and English papers. He was at one time employed on one of the Bloemfontein papers. Among his personal effects was found a curious "Human Document" consisting of as sad a record of failure as any man could carry with him. It consisted of three foolscap columns, headed "Left," in which he enumerated the dates and places of scores of situations he had left within the past few years. He was apparently worth some £8,000. according to a bank book in 1895. but only sixpence was found on him at the time of his death.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Egypt were:—Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, Lieut.-Col., the Hon H. E. Maxwell, Justice Rampini and Mrs. and Miss Rampini, Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington, Hon Mr. Justice Stephen and Mrs. Stephen Hon. G. Q. W. and Mrs Hunn, Lieut.-Genera Sir A. Gaselee and Lady Gaselee, Lady King, and Lady Younghusband.

ANOTHER case has come to notice in which the learned Judge presiding over the Sessions Court of Karachi saw reason to disagree with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" brought in by the jury and under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure reported the case to the Sadar Court for orders. After hearing counsel on both sides the latter court convicted the accused. The above and other incidents, says *Sind Gazette*, which have from time to time come before the public lead to the conclusion that juries are not selected from among men who from knowledge of the world and mental calibre are best adapted to sit and arrive at a just appreciation of the evidence, often an extremely difficult matter, produced by the prosecution and the defence. That in Karachi the right type of men can be found there is no sort of doubt, but somehow or other many of them escape a duty which they should be willing to undertake. We do not know when the last jury list was thoroughly revised, but in view of the recent reconstitution of the Sadar Court of this Province, this list might well receive some attention also.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* to hand by the mail:—

Sir,—A telegraphic report from India in the papers of yesterday suggests to me two observations on the agitation that is being carried on in Bengal (let it be noted that the rest of India has been and continues to be entirely indifferent) against the so-called partition of that province.

We are informed that 20,000 Hindus assembled in Beadon-square in Calcutta to bewail the anniversary of partition, and to listen to an oration from Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, the hero of the recent "coronation" masquerade.

Now as to the numbers that attend public meetings opinion may always be divided. I remember a Hyde Park demonstration the numbers of which were variously estimated on the following morning in the newspapers by its partisans and its opponents as 2,000,000 and 200,000. But any elasticity of computation with which we may be familiar in this country is as nothing compared to the faculty for dealing with figures that is possessed by our fellowsubjects in Bengal. I recall frequent meetings while I served in India which were convened at the Calcutta Town-hall by the same Mr. Banerji, in order to denounce the Government, and to provide him with a platform for one of his noisy harangues. It is always possible to pack the town-hall, which can contain some 2,500 persons, when speech-making is going on; and if there were any difficulty, the Babu knew well how to meet it by filling the front seats with hundreds of the boys from his own school (for he is the proprietor of one of the largest and least reputable schools in Calcutta,) who supplied a useful and vociferous claque. On the morrow I never failed to read in the Press that a "monster" meeting had taken place, the "largest ever held in Calcutta"; speeches used to be reported which had never even been delivered owing to the schoolboys' din; and numbers varying from 10,000 to 20,000 were telegraphed to the English newspapers with the view of impressing the public here. In India one soon learns to attach its proper value to this sort of arithmetic.

My second observation is this. Is it not a somewhat remarkable thing that this meeting of mourning should have been held, not in the new province, not at Dacca or at any place directly affected by the partition, but in Calcutta, more than a day's journey from the new province? The latter, which presumably knows its own interests best, is not found bewailing, but, on the contrary, heartily congratulates itself on its creation. It is left to the professional malcontents at Calcutta, the pleaders who foresee a diminution in their briefs to the journalists who fear that their papers will suffer in circulation, the school masters who think that they will lose pupils, and the great crowd of half-educated unemployed, whose life in the capital is devoted to the ceaseless political agitation, and who are organised with a discipline and precision that might excite the envy of an American caucus, to continue their discredited efforts in the hope of persuading a Radical Government in England that the great heart of India is stirred and that a national injury must be redressed.

Fortunately, recent events have thrown so vivid a light upon the character and object of these demonstrations that the hopes which have been built upon them are doomed to permanent disappointment.

I observe in your columns of to-day a letter from Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M. P. He is one of a small knot of ex-civilians who, having spent their official lives in the employ of the Government of India and being still in enjoyment of its pension, do not shrink from devoting their retirement to the vilification of the Government which they formerly served, and the undoing of the great work in which they were once privileged to assist. He and his friends by the tactics which have been so opportunely exposed in your cloumns are the real parents of an agitation that would long ago have died down had it not been fed by injudicious and inflammatory counsels from England.

Mr. O'Donnell characteristically describes the partition of Bengal as an "insolent and wicked wrong to the people of Bengal." It does not seem to occur to him that a measure approved of by three Secretaries of State and their Councils, by the Government of India under two Administrations, and by an overwhelming consensus of expert opinion, and enthusiastically welcomed by between 20 and 30 millions—*i.e.*, the vast majority of the province concerned—cannot be thus described without gravely reflecting upon the author of the description.

In opposition to these "wild and whirling words," I assertt that there is no class of the population of Bengal to whom partition has done ademonstrable injury, or to whom it can do otherwise than positive good, except the chronic malcontents of whom Mr. O'Donnell is a typical spokesman and representative remain, etc.

G.C.I.E.

October 18.

II.

Sir,—I was about to suggest that your writer on Indian affairs gave Mr. Naoroji the benefit of a rather large doubt in describing him as a man of moderation, and one whose election to be president of the Congress would preserve for the official utterances of that body as tradition of sobriety. As I understand Mr. Naoroji's speeches, of which I have heard two, he teaches the demonstrably false and foolish doctrine that famine in India is "due to the faithlessness of the British Government," and that such government should be brought to an end. With every desire to work in harmony with men who have more or less influence in India, I have found Mr. Naoroji's creed such as in my opinion a loyal subject cannot listen to, much less adopt. But to-day Mr. O'Donnell addresses you claiming to belong to the Moderates, of whom Mr. Bannerjee is the chief. The Congress. It seems represents India and Baboo Bannerjee is the flower of the Moderate wing. The Congress may perhaps be allowed to represent what in Russia would be called the *intelligentsia* of Bengal, which the masses of Bengal, the Mahomedans of Bengal, and perhaps, with the exception of the Mahratta Brahmins, all the other races in India would utterly repudiate. And what manner of man is Baboo Bannerjee, who has the sympathy we are told of moderate men like Mr. Gokhale? And is Mr. Gokhale himself a moderate man, and are his associates and supporters moderate men and friends of England? Those who have for many years been readers of the native Indian Press may well entertain some doubts upon this score. Until he and his associates renounce the support of the sedition Press of Bengal, they cannot be granted a clean bill. Only recently one of these papers was guilty of the unspeakable outrage of suggesting that the loss sustained by the late Viceroy, the greatest sorrow a man can be called upon to bear, was a punishment from Heaven for his acts in office, for one act rather, which has levelled up Assam and has endowed Bengal with two Administrations of equal grade, in the place of one of the same grade, an act expressly approved by the cultivators of Eastern Bengal, and by the Mahomedans, who are the majority of the population, and probably by a great many of the upper classes, other than landlords, had they not been urged by agitators at home and in India to make vain and uncalled for protests. Baboo Bannerjee, whose partly burlesque and partly sacrilegious "coronation" has, recently proved too much even for the Bengali Press, is admitted, I believe, to be the editor of the *Bengali*. In this paper he is reported to have said, on the occasion of his "coronation," "The people in parts of Eastern Bengal were most seriously famine stricken. For mouthfuls of rice the father was killing the son, and the husband cutting the throat of the wife. What was the cause? Would they any longer allow their resources to be drained through foreign commerce?"

Now, as Mr. Morison pointed out in your columns and as I myself have done, in past times under native rule famines were of such intensity that such terrible consequences did occur: but now famine in the former sense of the word is abolished, or only lingers in native States, whence the people flock to British relief works, a phenomenon. I in vain invited Mr. Hyndman to explain in your columns when last he propounded his precious theories.

The report goes on to credit the Baboo with saying "tallow of cow and swine was used in sizing bilati English Manchester cloths. Sugar, salt. &c., were refined with objectionable ingredients such as cow and swine bone, blood, &c. So all those articles were religiously forbidden to the Hindus as well as to the Mahomedans."

These are the reported words as yet unexplained and uncontradicted, of the leader of the Moderate wing of the Congress, a man of education, who knows the history of the Mutiny. True, another Bengal paper, the *Indian Nation*, finds this a little too strong, and says "he has no right to trifle with religion and take sacred names in vain, names he probably does not himself believe in and to stimulate political animus by wholly irrelevant reference to gods, goddesses, and avatars. . . . Does he conscientiously believe that bilati (foreign made) goods are unholy? The gospel he is preaching is not one of love, but of hate,"

But he is the leader of the Moderates! and the friend of an English Civil servant! And we are all to look on and a tolerant Parliament is to treat this as "constitutional agitation." Sir H. Cotton advises the Bengalis "to agitate in a constitutional manner" in a speech published in your columns and I have not yet seen his repudiation of these methods of agitation. Perhaps they are constitutional.

But the effects are only too apparent, and the other races in India are amazed that men they regard as creatures of faction, not of action, writers not fighters, talkers not workers, are allowed so free a hand. One instance of what is now possible may suffice. It is reported, and no contradiction has appeared that at a meeting held by Bengali agitators at Assansol on September 2 a seditious speech was delivered in the presence of the magistrate and the superintendent of Police. Mahomedans were told that sugar was refined with pig's blood; and Hindus that cow's blood was used for the same purpose; that Surendranath Bannerjee had been crowned Emperor of Hindustan, and that their allegiance should be given to him; that the English had fattened on dog's meat and had now grown oppressive; that it was now their turn to give the English the boot, and they would get an ammunition boot. The Japanese had shown what an Asiatic people could do if they only combined. Hindus were the positive, Mahomedans the negative element. It required the contact of the two to get energy to drive the English out.

Thank heaven the Congress is not national and Bengal is not India, and few indeed who have followed the progress of recent events will have patience to consider whether Mr. Tilak who has been convicted of attempting to excite disaffection, or Mr. Bannerjee, who has not, is most fitted to preside over a body which has not yet repudiated seditious and scandalous discourses, of which innumerable examples might be given.

It should be distincly understood that the whole European element in India, commercial and official, views these unrestrained extravagances with alarm, and that the few who in and out of Parliament associate themselves with the agitators stand alone in action which cannot but postpone the introduction of practicable reforms, such as the greater employment of Indians in the administration, with which I for one most heartily sympathise.—I am, &c.,

Travellers' Club, S. W., Oct 18. J. D. REES,

III

Sir,—congratulate Mr. J. D. Rees, M P, on his hand ably signing his name to his distribes against Mr. Banerjea and his colleague, the Hon. Mr Gokhale. He is the recognized advocate of Lord Curzon in the House of Commons, and naturally does not like the men who are steadily bringing to public knowledge the deep injury to the British Empire inflicted by the late Viceroy. Mr Gokhale landed at Bombay on September 14 on his return from England, where he had laid the protest of the Indian Congress against the partition of Bengal before Mr Morley. It ought to interest thoughtful Englishmen to learn that he was met on the P and O steamer by a deputation, formed of the most distinguished Indians in Western India, headed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, K C I E, the Hon'ble Mr. Parikh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani (a Musulman), some of these gentlemen being members of the Viceroy's Council, Mr Banerjea and Mr. Gokhale have every one who is any one at their back, all that are most intelligent, noble, and wealthy in Indian India. I am in good company.

The anonymous violence of "G. C. I. E." is hardly worth replying to. I would only ask him to remember that there are other G. C. I. E.'s including Lord Curzon, who may not care to see the initials of their honourable order tacked on to so much vituperation. He scoffs at the statement that there were 20,000 Bengalis at the great protest meeting three days ago in Calcutta. It was made by Reuter's Agency, which in India is a good friend to Government. There were also Musulmans, Sikhs, and Parsis present, and the Hindus attended with bare feet and in mourning garments, the anniversary of the partition being kept as a day of fast and national humiliation This state of things may be very consoling to "G.C.I.E.," who probably receives a pension from the taxation of these mere "black men."

The latest argument of the misguided officials who are defending the partition of Bengal, is that it is approved of by the Musulmans. No allegation can be more unfounded. The chairman of the great meeting of mourning on the 16th inst. was the Hon, Muhamad Yusuf Khan Bahadur, a member of the Legislative Council, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and—President of the Central Mahomedan Association, Mr, Banerjea was the principal speaker.

C.J.O'DONNELL,

75, Queen's Gate, S.W.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co—Part heard.

For further hearing.

435-05—Mulla and M—Dossabhoy Baghoo and another vs Meherally Mirzaj and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

560-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Tabak—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kaniram vs Dwarkadass Hurriram M B Chothia.

635-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Amrita Rama M B Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Lowverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

108-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Lowverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

866-04—R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Narrandas Bhaisey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-01—2007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mahomedji—Sorabjee and J.

122-05—Khanderao and L—Vadibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.

106-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacheralsal.

308-02—Payne and Co—Aitbabai vs Heerbai and others—J R and D and M J R and Mehta and T D and Co.

122-06—Khanderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khade vs Antonio Miguel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co.

227-04—Manekial J and G—Hassonji Mahomedji and others vs Ismailjee Suleemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

223-06—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed & Mahadev Vinayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R Lockmidas Valji vs Bhaguanbai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.

65-06—Mull M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-06—Mehta and S—Pherozshah Hormuzji Cooper vs Michael Rozario—Hiralal and T—Part heard.

536-05—Kanga and P—Jamnabai widow vs H A and others Payne others—Payne and Co—(Not to be called on till 15th instant.)

141-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormuzji Pestonji R and K.

794-06—Captain and V—Hafizabibi widow vs Lalbibi widow ulla and M.

293-05—Khunderao S and H—Sayanabai widow vs Jugjiwan Karamchand and others—Captain and V.

803-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co vs Jagannath Dewji—Mirza and M.

611-04—Mirza and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum vs N C Macleod Unwalla and P.

824-05—Khunderao S and H—Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody vs Esoofally Hussonally and another—Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

4-06—Bhaishankar K and G—Parekh Vulubhdas Motiji vs Jethabhoy Pitamber

5-06—Mehta and D—Thakar Ramji Govindji and others vs Narrooji Valiji—Tyabji D and Co.

6-06—Madhavji K and G—Devkowrbai wife of Anandram Dayashankar vs Jayanand Laxmiram—Inperson.

8-06—Malvi H M and K—Bhaidas Damodherdas and others vs Vithaldas Cullianda—Mulji and K.

3-06—Raghavaya B and N—Pestonji Kavasji Cantonwala vs Khursetji Kavasji Cantonwala and others—Sorabjee and J.

16-0—Dikshit D and S—Pandoorang Bhau More vs Laxmibai widow—Jamsetji and R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 10.

66 DRILLS.

No. 1, Co—To-day Saturday the 10th instant.

Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

No 2 Co—To-day Saturday the 10th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and helmets.

68 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class firing practice, including open competition under I V R A rules, on the British Infantry range at Colaba on Sunday next the 11th instant commencing at 7 a.m.

Arrangements have been made for refreshments.

Arms will be issued at the Fort Head-Quarters daily from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and at Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday and Friday from 9-30 to 2 p.m. also on Thursday evening at drill.

69 COMMAND.

Lieut.-Col L P Russell, having returned from leave resumed command with effect from 9th instant,

F. G. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.

Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 7th November 1906 is published for information:—

The undermentioned Officers and N. Cos. will represent the Battalion at the forthcoming B. P. R. A. Meeting at Meerut.

Lieutenant Pedy	Sergeant Wells
" Cooke	Corporal Ramsay
Sergt. Innes Lockwood	" Tonkins
O. R. Sergt. Thomson	L.-Corpl. Macdonald
Sergt. Cavell	" Yardley
" Cross	Corpl. Sweeney
Le-Sergt. Wright	Qr.-Sergt. Parr

2. The above Regt. Team will leave by a train leaving Colaba for Ahmedabad at 8-15 p.m. on the 10th instant. Arrival and Departure enroute as follows:—

	Departure.		Arrival.
Colaba	8-15 p.m. 10th inst.	Ahmedabad	6-30 a.m. 11th Inst.
Ahmedabad	15-10 p.m. 11th "	Delhi	22-45 p.m. 12th "
Delhi	10-51 a.m. 12th "	Meerut Cantt	12-4 p.m. 13th "

II. The following N. Cos will proceed as follows:—

Sergt. Cross, Wright and Lt. Yardley.—

Departure Ahmedabad 8-15 a.m. 12th inst. Arrival Delhi 7-40 a.m. 13th instant.

They will here join the remainder of the party and proceed as above stated.—

3. Members will take with them two Khaki suits, Helmet, Puttles, Knife and Fork and any crockery they might require, also their arms and accoutrements.

4. All concerned will make themselves throughly acquainted with the rules, bye Laws and orders of the B. P. R. A. Camp.

5. Special attention of the senior N. C. O. is invited to page 14 General Orders, No. 17, 14 and 16.

6. Sergt. Wells will notify to the Adjutants Office not later than the 8th instant as to the number of warm coats that will be required by the members of their company who are attending the meeting.

H. R. P. NASH, Captain,

Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

THE Hon'ble Mrs. Harrington who arrived by this mail proceeds to Mahableshwar at once as guest of the Governor.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th October 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 278,201 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 7,563 in the earnings.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 26TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Commander J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 26th October. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Francis, Mr F B and Mrs and 2 children
Milne, Mrs J S and 2 children
Sewell, Mr J T B and Mrs
Briggs, Mrs H V
Hemingway, Mrs and infant
Peters, Lt J
Wright, Maj E G
Pemberton, Rev F J and Mrs
Hunt, Lt R N
Fraser, Maj F
Carter, Miss
Hunt, Mr J T and Mrs
Healyallin, Mrs
Phelps, Miss A W
Duff, Maj G M
Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Moles, Lt-Col R E R
West, Mr and Mrs L C
Greville, Mr B
Gib, Capt H A and Mrs
Pilgate, Mrs and Miss
Montefiore, Lt C E and Mrs and 2 children
Easton, Capt F A
Green, Miss F M
Park, M
Elliott, Mr J M Mrs and infant
Baratt, Capt and Mrs A L
Power, Mr F
Bean, Mr W F L
Ki Mrs E A
Lindsay, Miss M O
Thomas, Capt C S A and Mrs
Clay, Miss
Hoskein, Mrs A F
Arnott, Mrs M H
Hewett, Mrs J C
Butler, Mrs and 2 infants
Bennett, Miss M
Bonnett, Miss
Eben, Miss M
Roe, Mrs E W Graham and infant
Rudford, Mr E A
Rumbold, Mr A C
Christie, Mr C W
Falkener, Miss M
Hutcheon, Mr W
Allen, Mr J R Mrs and 2 children
Mothersill, Mr H M
Dalziel, Capt R M
O'Donnell, Mrs
Evans, Mrs Lofters
Evans, Miss
Dalziel, Mrs R M
Rennie, Mr W D
White, Mr
Siegay, Mr H J
Blair, Mr T Duff and Miss
Grabbham, Miss
Jeffrey, Mrs
Jeffrey, Capt W J
Luce, Miss L E
Jamieson, Miss
McDiarmid, Comdr Mrs and 3 children
Henderson, Miss Ida
Woods, Mrs C
Macnamara, Miss L
Muirly, Mr H
Sale, Mr Justice
Heggins, Mrs L G
Johnston, Miss
Morrison, Mr D M McLaren
Caspeiz, Hon Mr Justice
Zarfli, Mr H C
Whittle, Mr B A
Primrose, Mr F A
Foster, Miss R
Anderson, Mr W H
Markham, Mr F A
Dove, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Miss
Clarke, Mr
Adams, Mr P J C
Cameron, Mr D
Riordan, Mr and Mrs J and child
Priot, Mr Mathew
Younghusband, Lady and child
Magnac, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Coode, Mr F T
Coode, Miss
Hubback, Mr and Mrs I A
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs R W
Drake, Mr R B
Maxwell-Maynard, Mr and Mrs W
Maclean, Hon Sir F
Irvine, Maj and Mrs T
Vakil, C I E, Mr N P
Phillips, Mrs A L
Browne, Maj M A P
Alexander, Mr E C
Maxwell, Lt-Col Hon H E
Maxwell, Mrs
Maxwell, Miss
Hodson, Lt V C P
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J A
Winslow, Capt and Mrs A K
Rampini, Justice
Rampini, Mrs and Miss
Malow, Mr W J M
Malaw, Miss
Burton, Mrs H F
Barrett, C B Genl A A
Lyle, Mrs I C
Rainier, Capt and Mrs W
Hammersley, Mr A
Knox, Mr
Liddeudale, Lt J
Greatwood, Lt W
Hearn, Capt G R
Somerset, Maj and Mrs C W
King, Lt-Col H T
Woolley, Mr and Mrs I T
Harington, Hon Mr Justice
Hall, Mr E T
Hall, Miss
Bambudri, Mrs
Scally, Allin Mr A
Hunter, Lt-Col J G
Holbrook, Capt B
Marshall, Mr and Mrs O
Carnegy, Maj and Mrs
Ball, Mr A E
Lambert, Capt W J
Wright, Miss Clara
Wright, Miss Emily
Fainey, Capt F L
Rundall, Lt A M
Battye, Mr and Mrs
Batten, Maj and Mrs F G
Mortimer, Lt G H W
Lyle, Mrs and Miss
Elles, Mr E C
Ward, Capt and Mrs A
Stothard, Maj E A
Prior, Lt-Col and Mrs W and child
Poole, Miss H T
Lawrence, Mr S
LeMesurier, Mr G W S
Stephen, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Chamberlayne, Lt A
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs G
Clarkson, Maj F C
Jones, Mrs D
Jackson, Mr G T
Jackson, Mrs and Miss
Hunt, Mr R W C
Dunn, Hon G O W and Mrs
Bone, Lt A F
Baldock, Maj C B
Moore, Mr T D
Pritchard, Mr D J
Jack, Mr J
Macbeth, Mrs
Barlow, Capt E W
Bartlett, Mr H E
Tate, Miss E A
Gaslee, Lt-Genl Sir A
Gaslee, Lady
Shepherd, A D C Mr J C
Horbury, Mr G F
Horbury, Mrs and 2 Misses
Hunt, Dr E H
Hunt, Mrs L M H and infant
Richards, Mrs F T
Macgregor, Mrs
Macgregor, Miss
Atkinson, Mr F J
Wanchope, D S O Capt
Haldane, Capt C and Mrs
Crosse, Mrs M
Hack, Miss G
Harcourt, Lt C N
Nicoll, Mrs F M and infant
Glascock, Miss D
Hart, Mr R R
Danks, Mr A E
Elles, Mr E H and Mrs
Phillips, Mr A S
Costley, Capt H
Hale, Lt-Col I E
Bleakissop, Mr B A
Croft, Miss
Davis, Mr A W
Hodgkinson, Capt C
Hadon, Mr D S
Curtis, Mr I H
Parsons, Mrs E R
Graham, Mrs and infant
Strong, Mr F W
Langer, Mr C F
King, Sir H C
King, Lady
Lund, Mr G
Lund, Misses
Nicholls, Mrs W
Gilbert, Miss A
Nicholls, Mr W
Pyre, Mr E W
Gubbay, Mrs M M
Williamson, Mr R W
Bulkley, Mr H
Triggs, Mrs B
Ker, Mr Leighton
Whitaker, Mr and Mrs A J
DePury, Miss
Tyers, Mr I
Stack, Mr H
Pratt, Capt H R E
McMullan, Miss
Procter, Mrs H R E
Dunne, Mr A M
Boileau, Capt and Mrs E R
Hadwen, Miss
Finlay, Mr R F
Moodir, Mr R
Hemingway, Miss L
Walker, Mr G H
Irwin, Mr T G
Stewart, Maj C E
Walsh, Mr C A
Harington, Hon Mrs
Butler, Dr E J O
Solano, Mr G L
Heelas, Miss R D
Rumboll, Mrs A C
Grew, Dr J B
Shoolbridge, Mrs and infant
Spalding, Mr and Mrs A H
Clapperton, Mr R
Butler, Mrs E J O
Wilkins, Maj E G R
Dickson, Mr A
Birkett, Mr T W
Treberne, Mrs
Holmes, Maj G O
Walton, Mrs
Wallace, Miss
Lyon, Mr J
Tallert, Miss T
Coates, Mr H O
King, Mr C M
Inglis, Mr C D
Sigel, Mr W
Coates, Mr M H
Lewbington, Capt W N
Peyton, Mrs A G
Benett, Mr P G
Solano, Mr H E
Strandes, Mr A
Harris, Mr T B
Douglas, Mrs M D
Tanner, Mr W R
Horsbrugh, Mr R A
Wilkie, Mr J J
Flavell, Mr R
Kneg, Mr A
Lykes, Miss H M
Holden, Capt H W
Hunt, Miss V
Hemingway, Mr P
Smith, Mr L E
Landvor, Mr A
Seymour, Mr A C J
Hars, Mr D
Kienan, Mr J
Lawson, Mr D
Hathaway, Mr W
Skettle, Miss H M
Woolley, Miss
Smith, Lt-Col T H
Reynolds, Governess
Rumboll, Mr A C
Woods, Mr C
Thakor, Mr D K
Pemberton Rev F J
Pemberton, Mrs
Kapoor, Rai Sahib F J and Mrs
Mason, Mr M I
MissN
Miss Bell, Grant,
Innocru:, Mr G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Woodroffe, Hon Mr Justice
Rauber Singh, H H Ranwar
James, Maj C H
Chand, Mr L W
Weller, Lt-Col G A
Harris, Mr G
Purgh, Mr E
Gibbs, Mr A
Wills, Mr
Reynolds, Mr H W
Reynolds, Mrs and 2 children
Rodwell, Mr E H
Moylan, Mr and Mrs W

FROM PORT SAID.

Bandman, Mr
Forsyth, Miss B
Hassam, Mr A
Currimbhoy, Mr F B
Nugnaro, Mr A
Perkin, Mr H W

FOR KARACHI.

Brendon, Mr B A
Clarke, Mrs D
Lynn, Misses W F
Brendon, Mrs and infant
Scott, Miss E H
Scott, Mr H V B
Rose, Mrs H A and 2 children
Gilbert, Miss K
Drury, Miss
Hafner, Mrs
Craig, Miss R H
Berry, Mr T
Stanuel, Col H S Mc C
Stanurl, Mrs and Miss
Schofield, Miss
Ellis, Mrs P M
Grant, Maj A
Williams, Mr C B
Burton, Maj R G and Mrs
Wilkinson, Capt C W
Wilkinson, Miss
Bennett, Mr O D
Thorburn, Mr R
Hulsebery, Capt H
Hopkins, Mr G A
Hughes, Mr T O
Wodsworth, Miss E M

FOR BUSSORAH.

Higgin, Mr S G
Hafner, Mr

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are proceeding to-day to Marseilles and London by the P. and O. Company's steamer Marmora :—

Allen, Mrs
Hill, Mr and Mrs
Somerville, Miss
Her, Mrs M A and infant
Robertson, Dr A White
Reilly, Miss
Kothans, Mr and Mrs R and child
Duff, Lady B
Moloney, Mrs J C and infant
Tendall, Mrs
Rodwell, Lt-Col E H
Tindall, Mrs
Molony, Mrs J C and infant
Rodwell, Lt-Col E H
Aslett, Mr A H
Beyley, Genl A W L
Bayley, Mrs
Ferrers Nicholson, Mr E
Pike, Miss
Roome, Major and Mrs R E and 2 children
Waller, Major E
Meeyer, W S and 2 children
Polities, Mr
Maguiac, Mr E
McPherson, Dr D L
Vaughan, Maj and Mrs
Heard, Major R
Sherer, Mr W M
Klosz, Mr W H
Johnston, Miss D
Evans, Mr J D D
Burke, Lt-Col
Gillett, Miss M
Burke, Mrs
Warren, Rev G A T
Warren, Mrs
Wilson, Hon J
Black, ICS, Mrs and child
Woolridge, Mr
Woolridge, Mrs and child
Boyce, Mr and Mrs
Stephens, Mr C
Hudson, Miss
Stanley, Mr
Goodeve, Mrs
Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Lewis, and Miss
Francis, Miss
Lushington, Mr and Mrs J L
Jefferico, Mr F J
Champness, Mr G
Hilary, Mr H
Forbes, Miss
Abhedanand, Rev Swami
Strick, Miss E M
Hill, Major infant and nurse
Hamilton, Major
Labilliecaptain and inf. and nurse
Duff, Lt Genl Sir B
Glass, Mr D J C
Lowman, Mr F J
Nissen, Mr F C
Tooth, Mr S L
Jeffries, Mr H
Meyer, Mr H
Risley, Mrs E
Risley, Miss
Jacob, Mrs L
Hall, Mrs
Miller, Mr G N
Lomas, Miss
P'Swer, Miss M
Parmanand, Swami
Anderson, Mr W M
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs D W and child
Jadega, Mr
Wasmuth, Mr
Beresford, Mrs
Jones, Col F W
Bowles, Miss
Wood, Mr R
Davis, Mr

"ARE the Scots a Musical Nation?" Mrs. Rosalie Neish asks the question in her "Woman's Notebook," and proceeds, in an amusing paragraph, to playfully poke fun at the typical Scottish ballad and its exponents. She has the temerity to declare that "Wha wouldna fecht for Charlie," "Bonnie Dundee," and the many similar ditties which we know so well, are little jumpety tunes" and that even the words do not generally lend themselves to "a sweet or tender melody." But even if the poor Scotsman is usually a poor singer, there had been many cases of really great vocalists coming from families of mixed Scottish blood, says *M. A. P.* Scotland can claim Madame Melba for her own, for Melba's real name is Mitchell, her father, being a Scotsman who had settled down in Australia. She took the name of Melba from the City of Melbourne, in which she was born. Her mother, however, was of Spanish descent.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Oct. 20.

Capt F S Pelham has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to his Majesty, in place of Capt. H B Jackson F R S, promoted to flag rank; Sub-Lieut H R Sawbridge has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's Boatswain S Rogers has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman E R Hutchons to be sub-lieutenant.

War Office, Oct 23.

Royal Artillery.

Major-Gen J B Richardson to be colonel-commandant, vice General Sir H A Smyth, K C M G, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Major-Gen T A Cooke, C V O, to be colonel. vice Lieut.-Gen. W G D Massy, C B, deceased.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E A Wienholt, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Midalesex Regt.), to be lieutenant to complete establishment; Second Lieut. S E Harvey to be licutenant to complete establishment.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. C H Farbrother is placed on retired pay; Qrmr.-Sergt. J F Hewlett to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of [illegible] vice Honorary Capt. C H Farbrother.

[illegible] Won Hussars—Capt. E R Clutterbuck resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Capt. C MacG. Dunbar is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major. G Osborn to be lieutenant-colonel. vice T F Bushe, C M G, removed on appointment to the Staff; Supernumerary Major H K Rich to be major, vice G Osborn; Capt. F J N Smyth is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art. The undermentioned captains are seconded while going through the Gunnern Staff Course at the School of Gunnery; R H Galwey, E L Boad, K D Field. The undermentioed supernumerary captains:—H de L Walters, vice F J N Smyth; P N G Roads. vice R H Galwey; H C Hall, vice E L Bond; G H C Wilains, vice K D Field. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded while going through the Gunnery Staff Course at the School of Gunnery: —E J Cummins, H E Dunsterville, N E O Thackwell. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenant to be lieutenants:—W H Lec, vice G E Du P Moores deceased; G T Ford, vice F E Spencer, seconded, R C Lawes, vice C S Chapman, placed on half-pay; T A F Robinson, vice H E Dunsterville; J A Geary; vice N E O Thackwell,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major P H du P Casgrain is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant colonels:—W J Bythell, vice Brevet Col C McG. Bate, retired; B R Ward, vice Brevet Col, H H Barnet, placed on half-pay. The undermentioned captains to be major:—W C Smyth, vice P H du b P Casgrain; R E Harvey, DSO, vice W J Bythell; D Brady, vice J H L'E Johnstone, M V O., deceased; C O C Bowen, DSO vice B R Ward. Superintending Clerk W Stoyle to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Liut vice Honorary Capt. E T Onn, deceased.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Capt G F Trutter, M V O, DSO, to be captain vice Sir F E W Harvey-Bathurst, Bart, retired.

Coldstream Guards—Liut. F Hardy to be captain in succession to Major R C E Skeffington-Smyth, employed under the Colonial Office.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt C J Dyke is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Bedfordhire Regt.—Lieut. H Younghusband is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. and Brevet Major A J Allardyce is seconded for serve as an adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut. C E M. Dansey resigns his commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Brevet Major C M Dobell, DSO, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice G W D B Lloyd, promoted.

Te Gloucestershire Regt.—Major the Hon R French is placed on retired pay.

The East Surrey Regt.—Major O Beeton retires on retired pay; Capt L C G Tufuell to be major, vice O Beeb on.

The Royal Sussex Regt. Capt—J F P Langdon to be major. vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H R Lloyd, placed on half-pay.

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut P M Connellan to be adjutant, vice Capt A T Beckwith, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. G D Vella resigns his commission.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut. G F Beal is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt G A Bramwell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Royal Berkshire Regt.) —The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. H C Ellis, notified in the *Gazette* of May 6, 1904 is cancelled that officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Dept. with an interior date.

The King's Own (Yorkhire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut. H F G Carter to be lieutenant on augmentation.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. D. Longe, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major L G Olive. to be lieutenant colonel, vice brevet colonel R D Longe Brevet.

The undermentioned lieutenant colonel to be colonels:—R G McQ. McLeod, D S O, Royal Fied Art.; H Chance, Royal Field Art.; A B Helgar, Royal Eield Art.; H B N Adair, RE; P T Clark, the Oxfordshire Light Inf.

Memoranda.

General the Right Hon. Sir R H Buller, V C, G C M G, is placed on retired pay. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W G Nicholson, K C B, quartermaster-general to the forces (third military member, Army Council), is promoted to rank of general, in succession to General the Right Hon. Sir R H Buller, V C, G C B, G C M G Lieut.-Col, and Brevet Col. Bulman, D S O retires on retired pay. Lieut G Sewell. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), is granted the local rank of captain, while employed as a company commander with the West African Frontier Force.

Honourable Artillery Company London.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W C James, M D, is granted the honorary rank of surgeon-colonel.

ADMIRALTY, 22nd October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Richard Henry Julius Meister is placed on temporary half-pay on account of medical unfitness, under the provisions of Order in Council of 30th November, 1882. Dated 3rd October, 1906.

ADMIRALTY, 23rd October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Cecial Edward Pilkington to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd October, 1906.

ADMIRALTY, 24th October.

Engineer Lieutenant Harry Basson has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Blect. Dated 17th October, 1906.

ADMIRALTY, 25th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Albert John Durston, K C B Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, has this day been placed on the Retired List.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL 26th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Riding Master and Honorary Major John Bevington is placed on retired pay. Dated 27th October, 1906.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major John E Clauson, C M G retires on retired pay, Dated 27th October, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Herbert D Carlton to be Adjutant, vice Captain J H Mackenzie. whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th October 1906.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Evelyn B Gordon to be Adjutant, vice Captain G M James, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st October, 1906.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold F Whinney to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 27th October, 1906.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain Charles G Wickham, D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 27th July, 1906.

Supernumerary Captain Lloyd N Jones-Bateman to be Captain, vice C G Wickham, D S O. Dated 6th October, 1906.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Alan R S Sale-Hill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 13th October, 1906.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Edward G L Thurlow to be Lieutenant vice A R S Sale-Hill. Dated 13th October, 1906.

The Royal Sctos Fusiliers, Lieutenant Charles C Clifton to be Captain. vice H N Kempthorne, seconded, Dated 14th July, 1906.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Lawrence Ricketts. from the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, to be Lieutenant vice H S Adair, promoted. Dated 27th October, 1906.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Wilfred Appleyard to be Adjutant. vice Captain C P Porch who has vacated that appointment. Dated 18th October, 1906.

Supernumerary Lieutenant George A E Panter to be Lieutenant, vice W Appleyard. Dated 18th October, 1906.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Alfred F Glasgow to be Captain, vice J E P Langdon promoted. Dated 17th August, 1906.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry B Lynch, on completion of his period of service in command of a Bttalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 25th October, 1906.

Major William J Bonus, D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H B Lynch. Dated 25th October, 1906.

Captain and Brevet Major Cecil A Rowley, D S O to be Major, vice W J Bonus, D S O Dated 25th October, 1906.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1906:—G M Ayscough, vice G H Wilkinson, promoted. G Shaw. vice G M Ayscought, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Major James Deane, C M G retires on retired pay. Dated 27th October, 1906.

Captain Thomas O Lloyd to be Major. vice J Deane, C M G. Dated 27th October, 1906.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment Lieutenant Charles H Lyon to be Adjutant, vice Captain J J B Farley, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd October. 1906.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Victor A Kavanagh, vice P R Wood, promoted. Dated 14th September, 1906. Cecil E Kinahan, vice Brevte Major W G B Phibbs, seconded. Dated 19th September, 1906.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred G Hipwell, C B retires on retired pay. Dated 27th October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E Hamnett is removed from the Army under the provisions of Article 99, Royal Warrant, 19th March, 1906. Dated 27th October, 1906.

The date of the promotion of Captain Hugh S N Wright is 7th May, 1906, and not as stated in the Gazette of 5th June, 1906.

Lieutenant Annesley C Robinson to be Captain to complete establishment. Dated 1st August, 1906.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Francis S Irvine, M B is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 13th October, 1906.

Commands and Staff.

Major Archibald Crawford, Royal Artillery, from a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Military Secretary at Head-Quarters. Dated 16th October, 1906.

Lieutenant Patrick H Wilson, Royal Artillery. to be a Remount Officer, garuded as a Staff Captain, vice Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant G Duncan, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st June, 1906.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert C Cure D S O The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Colonel. Dated 25th October, 1906.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Owen, on vacating his Staff appointment is placed on half-pah. Dated 27th August 1906.

Colonel Frederick B Buist Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport Eastern Command, retires on retired pay. Dated 27th October, 1906.

Lieutenant The Honourable Wilfrid C W Egerton, half-pay resigns his Commission. Dated 27th October 1906.

Reserve of Officers.

Robert John Craig Gent late Lieutenant The Army Service Corps to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th October 1906.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Lord Ampthill asked his Majesty's Government whether it was yet in a position to make a statement concerning the suggested extension of the representative element and of the limits of discussion in the Legislative Council of the Government of India to which the Secretary of State referred in his speech of July 20, and for the consideration of which purpose a Committee was appointed by the Viceroy. The noble Lord explained that the inquiry was made in a sympathetic spirit, but the subject was one of great interest not only to India, but to the public at large. In his opinion it was time that definite steps were taken to carry out some of the pledges made by his Majesty's Government.

Earl Beauchamp said that a Committee was appointed by the Governor-General in August last, and the subject was still under its consideration. The Secretary of State was, therefore, not in a position to make any statement until the report of the Committee had been considered by the Governor-General in Council.

THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, October 25, Mr. H. H. Marks asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he can state whether the conditions under which the administration of the Imperial Chinese Maritimes Customs were granted by China during the currency of the Chinese loans of 1896 and 1898 are being duly observed.

Sir E Grey: When the loans of 1896 and 1898 were raised the Chinese Government undertook that the administration of the Maritime Customs should remain as then constituted during the currency of the loans. By the Imperial Edict of May 9 last the Customs administration was transferred from one Chinese Government department to another, but this does not necessarily imply more than a change of form, and it has not so far made any difference to the administration or the Customs service by Sir R. Hart.

INDIAN ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Sears asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the contemplated increase, of the British officers to Indian regiments, he will consider the desirability of placing some commissions in the Indian Army at the disposal of the War Office for distribution among subalterns serving in regiments stationed in Great Britain.

Mr. Morley: The question of opening the Indian Army to officers serving in British units in any quarter of the Empire is under consideration, and I am waiting for the opinion of the Government of India on it.

THE BARISAL ASSAULT CASE

The Indian Mirror terms the result of this case a gross miscarriage of Justice and writes:—

The famous Barisal assault case has, after many vicissitudes, come to an end, and the result is such as to fairly stagger the Indian public. It will be remembered that, in consequence of the wanton and unprovoked assault committed by the Police upon the delegates of the last Bengal Provincial Conference at Barisal a number of criminal cases were instituted in the Barisal Magistrate's Court against Mr. Kemp, the District Superintendent of Police, and several of his subordinates.

There was nothing in Mr. Chaudhuri's appeal to the Magistrate for justice, to which the least exception can be taken. He asked, the Magistrate to dispense justice as between man and man. But the result has been quite different. It was, perhaps, a mistake to have made over the case to a subordinate Magistrate. It appears that the defence Counsel were the guests of the District Magistrate, Mr. Ahmed, during the trial of the case. It may be that they went as friends; but, even so, we cannot help feeling that there was impropriety in such hospitality. The defence was being conducted at the expense of the Government, or rather of the public, and that circumstance in itself raised a doubt in the public mind as to whether a subordinate Magistrate would be able to hold the balance even between the parties. On the top of this, the District Magistrate's affable hospitality to the defence Counsel, was rather likely to intensify that doubt in the minds, at least, of people who see things in the plain aspect. These circumstances apart, the general feeling is one of unfeigned surprise at the manner in which the case has terminated. The evidence recorded in the case is sufficient to show that there has been a failure of justice, and it is a pity that the law does not allow of the matter being brought before the High Court, in which alone the public confidence remains unshaken. We await with interest that precious document—the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

THE following passengers will proceed to Australia per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat from the stream to-day. There will be the usual medical inspection for the saloon passengers at the Ballard Pier, at 11-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Ballard Pier, for disinfection, at 10 a.m. with all their kits:—

Colombo.—Mr F Bradford. Mr Fachiri, Mr O Baldes, Baron Bronsart, Mr P Bechert, Mr T Redtenbacher, Mr C A Swynn, and Mr J F Raphael.

Melbourne.—Mr D W J Forshard, Miss Connell, Mrs Deschamps, Mr and Mrs Bonhote and 2 children, Mr B G Nicholas, Mr and Mrs. Casvella and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Delenza, Mr and Mrs Katvatis and a child, Miss Weatherley, and Mrs and Miss Swetenham.

Sydney.—Mr D Shard, Mr and Mrs Yule, Miss F Yule, Miss S Yule, Mr Shard, Miss Shard, Mr and Mrs Renault, Mr and Mrs Butter, Captain Gilkinson, and Mr James Stoetsford.

Noumea.—Mr and Mrs Morras, Miss Morras, Mr G Yayant, Mr Denis, Mr Tournier, Mrs Blane, Mr and Mrs Saussol and child. Mrs Bardon, Mr Gares, Mr Souchers, Mr Roux, and Mr Blaue.

Shanghai.—Miss Any Fishborn.

Kobe.—Miss Tora, and Mrs Kano.

Hongkong.—Miss Humphrey, and Lieut. Dunn.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BEAUTIFUL WELSH-PRODUCTS.

A dress-length of rich black silk with large hand-painted sprays of marguerites and material specially painted for the bodice included, was one of the many beautiful specimens of Welsh art and handicraft on view at the Welsh Industries Exhibition the other day. Black silk underskirts, with wild roses and green leaves painted by hand, were another novelty to English eyes. They came from Monmouthshire, and are the work of poor girls, who are taught in the evenings by an experienced teacher. Frocks and coats for children were also to be seen in cream satin, richly embroidered in silk, with scalloped edges. Welsh golfing tweeds were sold out at the Duchess of Beaufort's stall, so great was the demand. Dainty theatre wraps and pretty workbags, with silk tassels, were also in great request. Welsh flannel dress-lengths, embroidered by Sicilian school-girls, were an interesting feature. The embroidery was about three inches wide, in drawn thread work in white and green.

A CLEVER EMBROIDRESS.

The handsome banner designed and embroidered by Miss Mabel Griffiths was one of the attractions of the exhibition. Rich cream Roman satin, with the Welsh dragon in the centre, worked in the red satin, formed the background of the banner. The leek on the right-hand side was of green satin, with green and white embroidery intermixed, and the harp on the left side was in gold embroidery, with the Welsh motto underneath in green and gold. Inscribed below the name of the association were the names of the Royal patrons. The jewellery made by Welsh ladies in distressed circumstances was much admired. A beautiful necklace had a pendant with a large pearl blister in the centre, surmounted by pink topazes. The chief attraction at the Llanelly Pottery stall was the famous Caerphilly cheese that won distinction at the Agricultural Hall This cheese was being weighed out to customers by the pound.

FROCKS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.

School frocks for winter wear should be of thin, warm but light woollen materials, such as flannel, serge, or plaid. The check plaids are very serviceable, and are usually boxpleated, and finished with smart linen collars and cuffs, edged with lace, and embroidered with French dots, and a leather waistbelt. The trimming on most of the plaid dresses consists of stitched bands, braiding, and buttons. A navy-blue cloth coat and skirt for a girl of fourteen years of age had a dark green velvet collar and cuffs, embellished with motifs in Oriental colourings. The skirt was box-pleated down the front, with straps of cloth round the bottom, finished at the sides with navy cloth buttons. The hat to wear with this costume was mushroom shaped, in navy-blue felt, trimmed with a fancy silk scarf. Blouses of fine cream flannel, trimmed with embrodiery or lace, are worn with coats and skirts. Another pretty frock for a girl was in corduroy velvet, with linen collar and cuffs embroidered with stars and French knots, and finished with guipure edgings. The straps over the shoulders were continued a little way down the skirt with a soft kid waistbelt passed through at the waist. A dress for a girl of fifteen was of cashmere velour. The full bodice was gathered on to a yoke of net, which was prettily trimmed with lace and bebe ribbon. Two shaped straps went across the front, and the back and sleeves were trimmed to correspond. The fulness of the skirt was arranged with tiny tucks round the waist, and a new shaped waistbelt completed this dainty costume

A PRETTY PALETOT.

A smart violet-coloured box-cloth paletot for a schoolgirl was trimmed with velvet. Stitched cloth lapels went down the front and over the shoulders, finished with quaint pearl buttons. A well-cut paletot for a girl was of box-cloth with a strap running over the shoulders down the fronts, forming pockets on each side. The turned-down collar was of nutria beaver. Dancing frocks for schoolgirls are being made of China silk and crepe de Chine. A pretty frock was of pale pink silk trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The skirt had groups of tucks round the bottom, above which was a strip of the insertion put on in a loop design. The loose blouse was trimmed with oval scrolls of lace, the upper part being tucked to the lace yoke. The blouse was square at the throat, finished with a narrow band of the material, and the short sleeves had tucks running from the inner seam and insertions of lace. A large sash of silk tied in a butterfly bow at the back made a charming finish.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO COL. FERRERS NICHOLSON.

ON Tuesday evening a very interesting Entertainment was held in the Telegraph Buildings on Waudby Road. Col. E, Ferrers Nicholson, of the B. V. Rifles, on the eve of his retirement met the members of "D" Coy., to wish them Farewell.

The Secretary of the Telegraph Recreation Club, arranged a small Smoking Concert for the occasion. One of their Dancing halls was tastefully decorated and at one end of the room a stage was erected, on which were exhibited the Volunteer and sporting trophies of the Telegraph Company.

Punctually at half past six the "D" Coy. Orchestra; which consisted of violins, banjoes, a mandolin, flute and piano, opened with a catchy selection, followed by a nicely arranged programme of songs, vocal and banjo duets and a chrous. Lance Corporal. Cooke's song "The Bombay Volunteers," was repeated by special request, while all the other items were loudly applauded and encored. The following is the programme. Overture; "Creole Belles," orchestra Messrs. Nicholas, Mason, P. Edwards, E. Edwards, Taylor, Armstrong. Jansen. Duet "The Old Apple Tree," by C. H. Cooke & R. Greene with Harmonised Chorus, by the Orchestra. Song "The Bombay Volunteers" by Lance Corporal C. H. Cooke; Song "Why hasn't Daddy come home from the War" by R. Green, Encore "Sweet Forget-me-not"; Selection, Medley by the Orchestra; Song "She Aint a bit like the oder gals" by C. H. Cooke, Banjo Duet Selected by P. & R. Edwards.

After the performance Colonel Nicholson addressed the company and said his reasons for specially asking "D" Company to meet him was that he considered himself still a part of that Company, although Colonel of the Corps. He dwelt upon his career as Volunteer which began in 1885 and in his usual humourous style recounted some of the curious yet interesting experiences that he had with "D" Company, during the riot of 93 in particular. The memory was still fresh in his mind of the time when he, with "D" Company, served at their posts for 30 continuous hours without a "bite"! When he first joined "D" as second Lieutenant the Company was the best in the Corps; it always maintained its position, and to-day it was certainly one of the best. He had no hesitation in stating that it would always maintain its prestige as long as it had a sporting, liberal, and large hearted Superintendent like Mr Leslie to encourage emulation. He congratulated Lieutenant Cresswell on his present charge and told the men that in him they had the right sort of man for an officer. He thanked the Company for their attendance and asking them to fill their glasses proposed the health of the Corps and "D" Company in particular which was drunk heartily. Qr. M. Sergeant Stevens replied in a few appropriate words following which Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of Telegraphs, addressed the Company, and after a few words of advice proposed the health of Colonel Nicholson, and called for three hearty cheers for him which was lustily responded to.

The Company then linking hands with the Colonel in the centre, sang "Auld Syne" after which he was shouldered round the room to the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow."

He then wished the men Farewell, and shaking hands all round left the room amid loud cheering.

GOLD OR NOT GOLD?

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Mr W. Benson, a Government Surveyor, charged Mr. H. Horowitz, manager, Tait's Diamond Palace with cheating in respect of a ring. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister, defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, after recapitulating the evidence in the case, remarked that four questions arose in the case: (1) Did the accused report that the ring was of 9 carat gold? (2) Was the representation false? (3) Was the representation made to induce the complainant to retain any property or to do or omit to do anything which he would not otherwise have done or omitted to do, and which act or omission was likely to cause danger or harm to the complainant? (4) Was the representation false to the knowledge of the accused? The Court found all four points in the affirmative. As to the first question the complainant was corroborated by Mr. Nersis and Mr. Jacob the senior salesmen of the Tait's Diamond Palace. The evidence of Atmaram Auandrao and that of Cursetji clearly showed that the ring was not 9 carat gold and Atmaram the Government Assayer said there was no gold in it. The Court saw no reason whatever to doubt the evidence of the latter. With reference to the third question the Magistrate thought it was obvious that an allegation of the nature proved could only be made with the object of inducing complainant to retain the ring and not to take steps towards recovery of his money. The fourth question was the only point as to which there culd be any doubt; but the evidence showed that accused was the manager of the firm, at a salary of Rs. 200 a week, that all the rings were labelled under his directions. The Court disbelieved his statement that he was not aware of the nature of the ring. The Court was of opinion that accused knew that the ring was not a 9 carat gold ring and that in representing it to be so he attempted to cheat. He was convicted and fined Rs. 60.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:—"Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude
Neuralgia
Rheumatism
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Premature Decay
Sleeplessness
Brain Fag
Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons. 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS, Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES, Fresh and Stimulating.

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WHISKIES. Perfection.

PROVISIONS always fresh and good alike.

CATCH — OF THE — SEASON.

THE CROMPTON FAN.

Most Economical, Silent and durable Fan sold.

Owing to special ball bearings use very little lectricity.

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

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Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing. ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS.
PIMPLES,
AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap

Ensures a Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrantly perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic, (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Mosquitos AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT Pond's Extract Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Dept 'H.' 49, Great Russell St., W.C.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

FORTUNE BY THE WAY.

The discovery of gold-bearing quartz in the streets of Bendigo is like an echo from South Africa, where, after mining operations had been for years in progress in Kimberley, the slag of which the roads had been made was found to contain treasure worth a fortune. In the new lands it is not rare for fortune thus to be found lying ready for the first hand stretched out to grasp it. Mr. Stow, who used to know as much about diamonds as most men, had an experience of the sort when on a hunting trip in South Africa a generation ago. His party turned off from the route they had chosen in order to have a look at a district whence came extraordinary stories as to diamonds. They were shown a number of so-called diamonds, which in reality were crystals. One of the party, however, found something glistening in the roadway. It was a diamond of price. Another scratched out with his finger-nail a shining object plastered into the wall of a miserable hut. That was an even finer diamond.

A WORD FOR THE POLICE.

If they have never actually given the public a fortune, the Metropolitan Police have prevented the continuance of practices which were costing one. For years and years the authorities at Woolwich Arsenal had been in the habit of selling for 8s. 4d. per ton all the ashes from the brass furnaces. Apparently some must have been thrown away as waste, for an intelligent constable found that men were picking up the "waste" on the marshes and selling it to the marine-store dealers. This led to investigations. The refuse for which the authorities were contentedly accepting sixpence per cwt. was found to be of value. Tenders were invited, and the firm which had been paying this price offered £6 2s. 6d. per ton, while as much as £7 7s. 6d. was realised for some. This represented something like £10,000 a year. The waste must have been going on for at least a quarter of a century, for the Public Accounts Committee af the House of Commons reported that a loss of probably £250,000 had been incurred in the matter. It was to a policemen that we owed the saving.

A GREAT COUP

There is scarcely anything in fiction to equal the performance of the "captain" who rounded up the town of Kopenick. History affords parallels, but the stakes played for have been not a bag of marks but kingdoms The nearest approach to the feat of our own day, if we except the exploits of "toughs" in the wild West, seems to have been that of the brigand Il Passatore, The scene of his operations was the Italian town of Forlimpopoli, whose twenty thousand inhabitants were making the best of their annual festival, all unmindful of the proximity of the terrible brigand. The last hours of the carnival arrived, and the local theatre was crammed for a great performance. The curtain was long in rising, and the audience became impatient. When at last it did ascend, there before them on the stage the audience saw a band of brigands, each man with his carbine pointed at the auditorium. Il Passatore and his men had possessed themselves of the stage, and now demanded delivery of all money and valuables possessed by the on lookers. Over £80,000 was represented by the collection thus taken, and, though the stroke led to the ultimate capture of the robbers, there is no record of the victims recovering their lost valuables.

AN UNEXPECTED MOVE,

We are still waiting for the sequel to the adventure in a churchyard of an armed clergyman who believes that he succeeded in winging men who, he supposes, came to rob his church. The victim, if victim there was, probably deems it wise to nurse his hurts in silence. So did another man in slightly different circumstances. He, with others, had the habit of turning his cattle each night into a garden in India which was the joy and pride of a certain major. The latter summoned his persecutors, but the fines were no deterrent. Finally he shot one of the trespassing animals. For that the local court made him pay the bill. A night or two later he lay in wait with his servants. As his enemy approached with the cattle he let fly with a charge of small shot which took one of his persecutors in the legs Up jumped the major and his men, crying, Stop thief! as they raced after the man who had been shot. He, knowing from experience that if a charge of theft were brought against him he might be convicted, put out for all he was worth for home, and in silence and secrecy extracted his pellets. There were no more trespassers in that garden, nor was more heard of the shooting.

A GIFT OF NATURE.

We have recently had the story of a well whose water has suddenly yielded place to oil. It is time that we had the promised explanation. For the incident recalls a great romance of fortune sixty years ago. A spring, yielding a mysterious product, was discovered at Alfreton, Derbyshire, on the estate of an ironmaster named Oakes. It was not water and it certainly was not wine. As Lyon Playfair, brother in-law of the proprietor, was able instantly to decide, it was naphtha which was trickling into the light from out the bosom of Derbyshire. Three hundred gallons a day bubbled up from below, and the scientist saw that there was money in it. Petroleum, up to that time. had all to be imported from tne Continent or from Persia. Here was the "salt of the earth" at hand. He persuaded a friend to take over the spring and develop it.

A ROMANCE OF COMERCE.

The little Derbyshire well was the parent of the mighty industry in oil which has made vast fortunes for many in America and Russia. A curious sequel attended. The manufacturer who had undertaken to develop the spring went one morning with troubled face to Playfair to show him a specimen from the spring. Cold weather had caused the oil to become turbid, and he feared that his investment might prove a bad one. The scientist saw that the condition of the oil was due to the presence in it of the then rare substance known as paraffin. From the small quantity placed before him he was able to fashion the first two candles of paraffin wax ever made. These he used for his reading desk on the occasion of his Royal Institution lecture upon the subject. Those two candles were worth intrinsically a sovereign apiece. They were the forerunners of the millions of wax candles which have since helped to lighten the darkness of the poor man's cottage.

FALSE STARTS.

What will become of all the youthful musica prodigies which the last ten or more years have produced? is the interesting query of a contemporary We have still with us Patti, Joachim, and Sarasate to remind us that the genius of childhood may become the genius of maturity. But to prophesy what the delightful sprites of the present day will become would be a risky procedure, Sims Reeves was intended by his parents to follow the vocation of an instrumentalist; that his voice would be his livelihood they did not suspect. The future of the young vocalist is always specially hard to predict. The great Lablache won his first successes in public as a tenor, then changed to baritone roles, and finally to bass. Sims Reeves came out as a baritone, and used to consider his change to tenor without parallel. That being so, the man in the street may be forgiven not knowing that Jean de Reszke first gained the favour of Londoners as a baritone. The "De Reschi" of the Covent Garden playbills of thirty-two years ago, then a highly successful baritone, is the great tenor Jean de Reszke of to-day. It took him two years to make the change, and all the world knows how successfully it was done.

FORCE OF HABIT?

The French known more of Britons to-day, thanks to the *Entence Crediale* than they have ever known before. But they cannot but think us a little inconsistent—in one particular, at any rate. London is the home of the movement for the abolition of the bearing-rein for horses. The King's ex-Master of the Horse has for years given official encouragement to that movement. The Lord Mayors of London are among the staunchest friends of the R. S. P. C. A, and a pattern to the authorities of Paris, in which capital horses of bus and cab drivers are treated in a manner which would not be tolerated in London It is rather an irony then that the horses by which the Lord Mayor's coach has been drawn through the streets of Paris this week have had their heads strapped up by Bearing reins as thightly as if they were American totters about to compete in a race

JEST AND EARNEST.

In his reminiscences of Irving Mr. Bram Stoke recalls a famous retort of Colonel Jack Towers, one of the coterie who lived about George IV, in his Regency days. Meeting the Colonel unexpectedly when on his way to Portsmouth, the future Sovereign exclaimed, "Why, Jack, they tell me you are the biggest blackguard in Portsmouth." In an instant came the answer, I trust that your Royal Highness has not come down here to take away my character. The feat would not have been impossible for the First Gentleman of Europe, in the opinion of some who were contemporary with him. One of the features of the Groville Memoirs which most pained Queen Victoria was the utter depravity of George IV, which those famous volumes revealed. Many and bitter were the attacks which the editor and publisher had to meet. But there was one man of substance who had known the King who was on the side of the book. He is not a bit too servere on George IV. A worse man has not lived in our time, he wrote, The writer was Lord John Russell.

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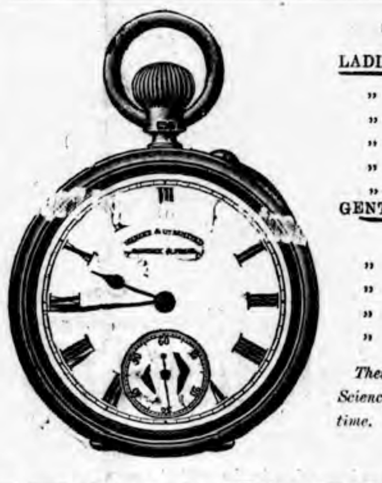

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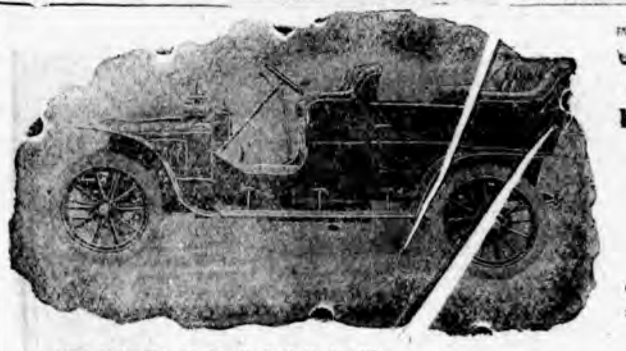

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